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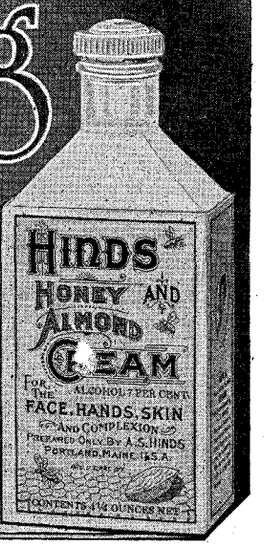
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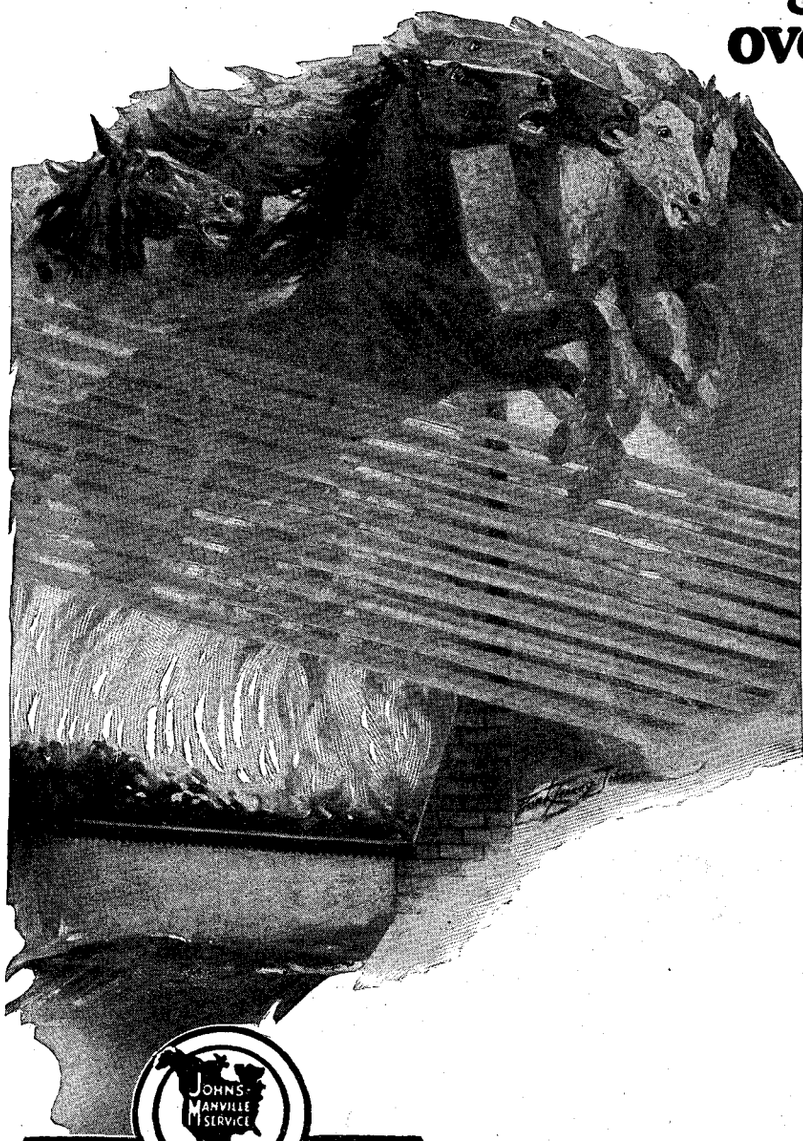
Putting horse-power over the jumps



THE blasting heat that most of us have felt as a boiler fire door is opened is cool compared to the white hot gases further in, that rise from the incandescent fire bed to be sucked back through the boiler and to the stack.

Their rush is swift, but before they can reach the stack, they have been forced to take the longest and most devious path through great racks of water-filled tubes, so that the water in the tubes will have every possible opportunity to absorb the heat from the gases.

To force them to take this longest path through the boiler, hurdles have been devised by engineers, over which this plunging flood of heat, energy, horse-power, must go, over and under, and up and down.

These hurdles, or baffle walls, as they are called, once presented many difficulties from a structural standpoint. They obviously must withstand great heat. They must be flame-tight, even though necessarily pierced and honeycombed by hundreds of tubes that change size as they heat or cool.

Johns-Manville has introduced a new departure in baffle construction, that of pouring the wall around the tubes just as concrete is poured.

Such baffle walls are really leak-proof and resistent to high furnace temperatures, and unaffected by contraction and expansion of the tubes passing through them. They make new fuel economies possible in steam boiler operation.

This is but one of the many departments of Johns-Manville Engineering in the great cause of power saving. In addition to Baffle Walls, a complete line of *High Temperature Cements* has been developed to protect boiler fireboxes, retorts, cupolas, and dryers from destruction by high heats.

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The Outlook

JUNE 16, 1920

As this issue of The Outlook leaves the hands of its editors, the Republican Convention at Chicago is in session, but has not completed its organization, nominated its candidates, nor presented its platform. On another page will be found an editorial on the political situation.

Senator F. M. Davenport, a member of the New York State Senate, is attending the Republican Convention in Chicago as the special representative of The Outlook, and next week will give his personal impressions of the Republican Convention and its action. Senator S. A. Cotillo, who is also a member of the New York State Senate, will attend the Democratic Convention at San Francisco as a delegate, and in a later issue will tell the readers of The Outlook about the proceedings of that Convention as viewed from the standpoint of one who participated in the selection of the candidate of the Democratic party.—THE EDITORS.

THE WEEK

ıE SUPREME COURT 'HOLDS PROHIBITION

THE Nation-wide validity of the Eighteenth Amendment and of the Volstead Act passed by Congress to enıce that Amendment is positively and ıclusively sustained by the decision ıded down by the United States Sueme Court on June 7, and that preıusly handed down a few days ago. The ɔisions were for all practical purposes animous; three of the Justices filed ɔarate opinions, but there was no lical divergence on important points, less we except that part of Justice ɔKenna's opinion which took a diverg- view of the definition of the phrase ɔncurrent power." In the main, the ıcial decision of the Court, rendered by . Justice Van Devanter, presented the ıclusions rather than the reasons of the preme Court, and Chief Justice White ɔn expressed his regret that this should the case. To the ordinary layman, wever, there is something refreshing l clarifying in the clear-cut statements the decision as to what are the basic ɔcepts of Constitutional law which ɔly in these cases.

The decision made applies to cases which States were parties, as where ode Island and New Jersey brought ɔceedings practically denying the right the Federal Government to curtail local jurisdiction of the State, or ɔre Ohio, through its citizens, claimed t its Constitution made a referendum ɔ of the people of Ohio essential ratification. Other cases that come 'er the Supreme Court's decision e originally brought in lower Federal rts by brewers or manufacturers of its to compel the United States auities not to interfere in the sale or ıufacture of their products. One of .e latter cases was that brought by a brewery company in the Federal District Court for New Jersey. In this case Judge Rellstab wrote an elaborate and really remarkable decision, summarized in The Outlook of March 31 last; in every important point it agrees with the present decision of the United States Supreme Court.

The two points of the prohibition decision which are of most sweeping importance and on which other minor questions depend are, first, that the power of the Federal Government when exercised within the Constitution is supreme throughout the land; and, secondly, that Congress exercised only its legal powers through the Volstead Law in defining what is meant in the Amendment by "intoxicating beverages."

It follows that the laws passed by two or three of our States permitting the manufacture and sale within the State of beverages containing an amount of alcohol greater than the one-half per cent prescribed in the Volstead Law are simply measures of nullification; or, as Judge Rellstab said, "When Congress acts to enforce this Amendment, its commands extend throughout the Union." If it is true, as is loosely asserted in certain localities and by certain newspapers, that the sentiment of the country is opposed to prohibition, or at least opposed to prohibition as now defined by Congress, the remedy is evident—let the people elect Representatives and Senators in Congress who favor the repeal or amendment of the Volstead Law.

We select from the decision of the Supreme Court sentences from the main conclusions reached, which together show the chief points. Thus, the Court declares:

> The two-thirds vote in each House which is required in proposing amendment is a vote of two-thirds of the members present—assuming the presence of a quorum—and not a vote of two-thirds of the entire membership, present and absent.
>
> The referendum provisions of State constitutions and statutes cannot be applied, consistently with the Constitution of the United States, in the ratification or rejection of amendments to it.
>
> The prohibition of the manufacture, sale, transportation, importation, and exportation of intoxicating liquors for beverage purposes, as embodied in the Eighteenth Amendment, is within the power to amend reserved by Article V of the Constitution.
>
> The first section of the amendment—the one embodying the prohibition—is operative throughout the entire territorial limits of the United States, binds all legislative bodies, courts, public officers, and individuals within those limits and of its own force invalidates any legislative act—whether by Congress, by a State Legislature, or by a Territorial Assembly—which authorizes or sanctions what the section prohibits.
>
> The second section of the amendment—the one declaring, "The Congress and the several States shall have concurrent power to enforce this article by appropriate legislation"—does not enable Congress or the several States to defeat or thwart the prohibition, but only to enforce it by appropriate means.
>
> The words "concurrent power" in that section do not mean joint power, or require that legislation thereunder by Congress, to be effective, shall be approved or sanctioned by the several States or any of them.
>
> While recognizing that there are limits beyond which Congress cannot go in treating beverages as within its power of enforcement, we think those limits are not transcended by the provision of the Volstead Act.

While counsel for the liquor interests declare their intention to continue the fight on new lines, the country at large will and must accept this decision of the Supreme Court as a definite settlement of the law of the land. It is quite proper, for any who so desire, to attempt to change the law passed by Congress, or

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even, by Constitutional process, to repeal or alter the Amendment. But it is futile and wrong to assert that the people of the country will not sustain the enforcement of law. When our Constitution is changed, it has to be by a two-thirds vote in both branches of Congress and ratification by three-fourths of the State Legislatures; in the present case both these requirements were actually exceeded. What evidence is there that this action by a strikingly large majority of the representatives of the people did not record the will of the people?

Nothing is more demoralizing than unenforced law. We are confident that honorable and law-abiding citizens will approve of the complete enforcement of the prohibition law (regardless of personal views as to the desirability of the exact law now in force), and that in time, if such scandals as the open selling of liquor generally alleged to exist in New York and Chicago continue, there will be an outbreak of indignation that will compel the adoption of adequate means to deal with lawbreakers and law violation.

IS EUGENE V. DEBS A TRAITOR?

It will be remembered that the Socialist party has nominated Eugene V. Debs as its candidate for President while Mr. Debs is serving a term in a Federal prison after a conviction by a jury of acts in violation of the Espionage Law. In referring to this fact in The Outlook of May 26 we spoke of Mr. Debs as being convicted of treason. A reader of The Outlook, a clergyman in New York State, writes to us as follows:

> In this editorial you speak of Eugene V. Debs as being convicted of treason. This is an error. Debs was convicted of violating the Espionage Act. I agree with the implication that this is making a difference where such does not exist, but the Constitution (Article III, Section 3) says, "Treason against the United States shall consist *only* in levying war against them, or in adhering to their enemies, or giving them aid and comfort. No person shall be convicted of treason unless on the testimony of two witnesses to the same *overt act*, or on confession in open court." Obstructing the draft, or opposition to war, of which Debs was accused, and for which he was convicted, obviously does not come under the head of treason as here defined.

It is true that there have been some honest differences of opinion with regard to the definition of the word treason in the paragraph of the Constitution which our correspondent quotes. Perhaps it would have been more accurate if The Outlook had said that Mr. Debs was convicted of treasonable acts. It should be remembered, however, that the Constitution defines treason in three ways—war; adherence to our enemies; and giving those enemies aid and comfort. Mr. Debs was convicted by a jury of his peers of a course of action which the Government claimed and which the jury believed gave aid and comfort to our enemies. Mr. Debs and his followers may be sincerely convinced that his motives in obstructing the Draft Act and in urging men called to the Army to evade the draft were not those of a man desiring to have the Germans conquer the United States. Certainly, however, his acts partook of the nature of treason. He endeavored by obstruction to prevent the carrying out of a policy and the enforcement of a law which were put on the statute-books by Constitutional procedure. It was his right to endeavor, if he so chose, to get an Amendment to the Constitution passed saying that hereafter under no circumstances whatever shall citizens of the United States be drafted for war. That, however, is a very different thing from persuading men constitutionally drafted from responding to the summons. On page 311 of this issue there will be found an unusual and striking portrait of Mr. Debs. So far as his moral and ethical character are concerned we think the worst that can be said of him is that he is a misguided fanatic.

THE PRESIDENT AND CONGRESS

On Saturday, June 5, the Sixty-sixth Congress ended its second session.

Some people think the session a failure. President Wilson does. He charges it with failure to take "important remedial action with respect to the problem of the cost of living." And yet this session has saved more than two and a quarter billion dollars to the taxpayers by paring down the estimates which the President's administrative departments strove to obtain.

It is true that certain important measures failed of passage—the bill to regulate the meat-packing industry, for instance, the annual Rivers and Harbors measure, the Soldier Bonus Bill, the Budget Bill, etc.

The general feeling with regard to the Bonus Bill is that its demise was the best thing that could happen to it unless it were radically reformed.

As to the Budget Bill, the fault lies with the President rather than with Congress. After long effort Congress passed a bill saving to the country millions of dollars because establishing Government bookkeeping in a simple and effective manner and avoiding duplication of effort. But since the measure deprived the President of the power to remove the Comptroller-General, he returned the bill to Congress less than twenty-four hours before the date set for adjournment. The House promptly passed the bill as amended by the President, but there wa not time enough to pass it in the Senat two Democratic Senators preventing ac tion by starting a filibuster. Thus ne budget machinery cannot be put in operation in time to affect the prepar tion of next year's estimates because of slight defect in the bill; it could ha been easily corrected by the passage of joint resolution at the next session.

Another and equally important mea ure was the Water Power Bill. It ha been pending for twelve years. As final passed, it had the support of radicals a conservatives alike. With the adjour ment of Congress it was automatical killed through the failure of the Pre dent to sign it.

Failure to pass the Knox Resoluti (recognizing the fact in a wider sense th the war has ended) is hardly to be laid the door of Congress in view of the Pre dent's obstinacy in withholding his operation from the Senate in its endeav to ratify the Treaty of Versailles wi proper Americanizing reservations.

NEW LAWS

The Congressional session just clos has not been a session of failu During the six months that have elaps since the session began some twen thousand bills and resolutions were int duced. Among the important bills enact into law were:

The Army Reorganization Bill, p viding for a peace-time army of 297,0 officers and men instead of double t number asked for by the Administrati

The Civil Service Retirement Bill.

The Edge Bill, authorizing the form tion of corporations to finance Americ export trade.

The Merchant Marine Bill, providi for the sale of the Government-own merchant fleet.

The Postal Pay Increase Bill.

The Oil Leasing Bill, by which th sands of acres of oil and other mine lands in the West and South are thro open to development.

The Transportation Bill, to assist t railways over the period immediat following their return to private cont

Finally, appropriation and supply bi representing, as has been said, an econo from estimates of two and one-quar billion dollars.

A significant resolution adopted that in the Senate to continue investi tion of campaign expenses (which been confined to pre-Convention fun until the general elections in Novem a resolution adopted without a dissent voice. The Senate Committee will th fore, throughout the summer and autu months, carry on its inquiry into c tributions, not only those to the campai

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of Presidential candidates, but also with egard to the expenses of candidates for he United States Senate.

MR. ROOT AND THE LEAGUE

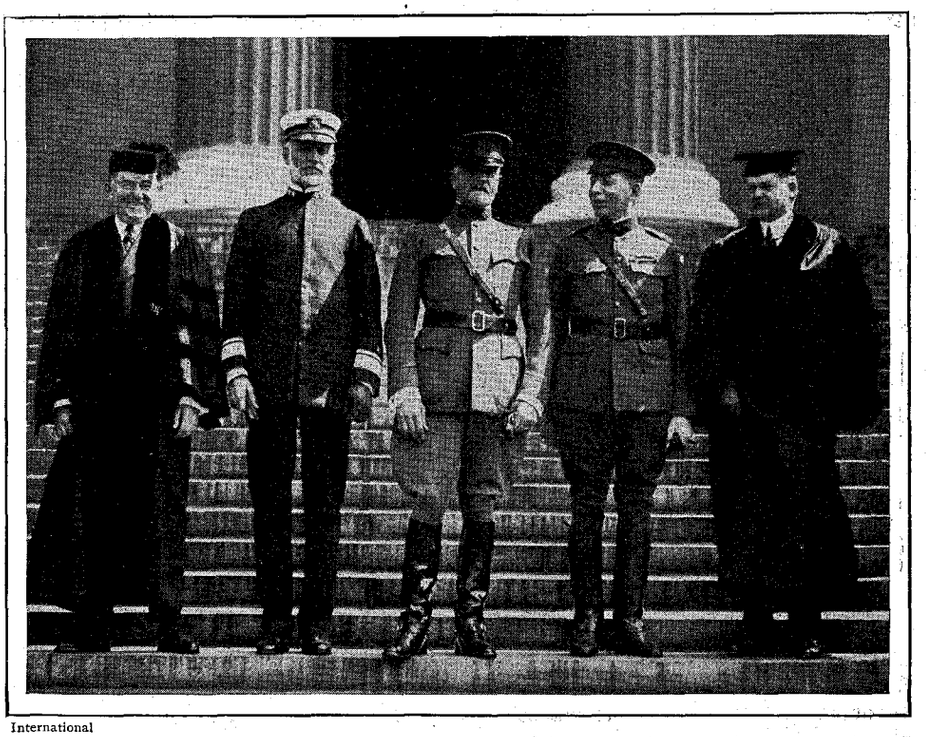
On June 1 Elihu Root sailed for Holland as the American representative n the organization of a new Court of nternational Justice.

Article XIV of the Charter of the eague of Nations declares that the Council (the upper legislative house of he League, the Assembly being the ower) "shall formulate and submit to he members of the League for adoption lans for the establishment of a Permaent Court of International Justice."

This Court "shall be competent to ear and determine any dispute of an nternational character which the parties ereto submit to it." The Court "also ay give an advisory opinion upon any ispute or question referred to it by the Council or by the Assembly."

This is all very well as far as it goes. ut it does not go far enough. As Elihu oot has said, it does not perfect the sysm of arbitration provided for by the ague Treaties; indeed, "it throws them the scrap-heap." So far as Article IV is concerned, the kind of court in ew, for all we know, might be nothing ore than the present so-called Permaent Court of Arbitration at the Hague, hich, by the way, properly speaking, is either permanent nor a court. It is erely an international organization hich, as Mr. Root has said, "applies test to the conduct of nations except e expediency of the moment." What r. Root desired and what all men should sire is the establishment of a genuine urt of arbitral justice, a court not plomatic but judicial in character, preled over by judges who shall give their ole attention to the issues before them, court always in session. For, again to ote Mr. Root, "the true method by ich public right shall be established to ntrol the affairs of nations is by the velopment of law and the enforcement law according to the judgments of imrtial tribunals."

It is therefore a cause for general conatulation that at its meeting last Febary the Council of the League of tions appointed twelve distinguished ists to organize the new Court, under authority granted by Article XIV, d that the American member (even ough the United States is not yet a mber of the League) was our foreest lawyer and our best authority international law, Elihu Root. The er members are Lord Phillimore for eat Britain, M. Fromageot for France, gnor Fadda for Italy, M. Deschamps Belgium, Heer Loder for Holland, Señor Altamira for Spain, Senhor Bevilaqua for Brazil, Prime Minister Vesnitch for Serbia, and Mr. Adatoi for Japan.



International

WELL-KNOWN AMERICANS WHO RECEIVED HONORARY DEGREES FROM COLUMBIA UNIVERSITY
Left to right: Henry P. Davison, of the American Red Cross; Rear-Admiral William S. Sims; General John J. Pershing; Bishop Charles H. Brent; Herbert C. Hoover

FIVE CAPTAINS OF A NATION'S EFFORT

The other day at Columbia University, New York City, in recognition of their services in organizing and commanding American co-operation in the war, the honorary degree of Doctor of Laws was appropriately bestowed upon General Pershing, Admiral Sims, Herbert Hoover, Henry P. Davison, and Bishop Brent.

William Barclay Parsons, Chairman of the Trustees of the University, presented Mr. Davison as "Director of the American Red Cross, the friend of the soldiers and the oppressed;" Mr. Hoover as he "who, when Belgium lay bleeding, organized the service for her relief, and after the declaration of war was made American Administrator of Food Supplies;" Bishop Brent as "one who, at the outbreak of hostilities, fought impartially and volunteered his services as a churchman to the British forces, waiting for his own flag to be unfurled in France, when he became Chaplain-General of the American Forces;" Admiral Sims as "Commander of the American Naval Forces, who, with his 'comrades of the mist,' maintained control of the sea;" and General Pershing by declaring that "for one who had the honor to serve under him, it is hardly fitting to say more than to present to you the Commander-in-Chief of the American Expeditionary Forces."

These men were thus eloquently referred to later by President Butler in his Commencement Address:

> Our Nation has passed through the shadow of a great danger and has surmounted that danger by a great effort. . . . That effort . . . had its captains.
>
> There were captains of those who bore arms and who went, life in hand, singing the songs of home and of country to the front line of battle.
>
> There were captains of those who go down to the sea in ships, ceaselessly to keep watch amid darkness and storm and wave, lest harm happen to men and to those things which minister to the life of men.
>
> There were captains of those who bring succor and relief to the stricken, to the wounded, to the starving, whose ministry of mercy is so beautiful an accompaniment of that last form of high effort which calls for the sacrifice of human happiness and of human life.
>
> There were captains of those who minister to the minds and souls of armies and of navies as the battle raged and as the angel of death hovered over them.
>
> All honor to these . . . captains of the Nation's many-sided effort.

A REVIVAL OF GREGORIAN MUSIC

The other day St. Patrick's Cathedral, New York City, witnessed a strange and welcome sight and heard a strange and welcome sound—congregational singing. There was no choir in the gallery. The choir was the congregation.

We are accustomed to think of congregational singing not in connection with Roman Catholic but with Protestant churches. Yet here was the greatest Roman Catholic church in America filled with a congregation from which came singing of the sort that centuries

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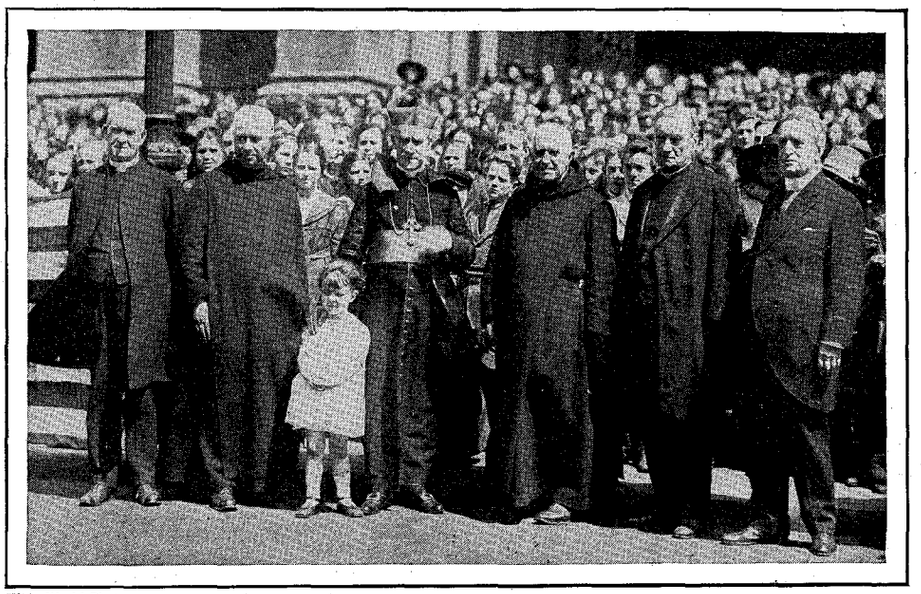
ago was heard in the cathedrals of Italy, France, and Spain.

The arrangements had been made by the Society of St. Gregory and the Pontifical Institute of Sacred Music. For years these bodies have worked for a revival of Gregorian music—the great chants which St. Gregory introduced into the Church. It is the hope of Benedict XV that these chants may again become universal in Catholic churches.

Accordingly, the International Congress of Gregorian Chants held a three-day celebration at St. Patrick's. The masses



Wide World Photos

LEADERS OF THE INTERNATIONAL GREGORIAN CHANT CONGRESS IN NEW YORK CITY, IN FRONT OF ST. PATRICK'S CATHEDRAL

Left to right: Monsignor Mooney; the Very Rev. Dom Augustin Gatard; Archbishop Hayes; the Very Rev. Dom André Mocquereau. The Very Rev. Dom Gatard and the Very Rev. Dom Mocquereau are regarded as the greatest living authorities on the Gregorian chant

said during those days had the accompaniment, not of the rather operatic choir music, but of the far simpler music characteristic of earlier ages of the Church. To this Congress came the Very Rev. Dom Gatard, of Barnborough Abbey, London, and the Very Rev. Dom Mocquereau, of Quarr Abbey in the Isle of Wight, venerable Benedictine monks; and also M. Joseph Bonnet, master-organist of the Church of St. Eustache, the most famed of Paris churches for music.

The congregation was largely made up of monks, nuns, scholastics, and schoolchildren, not only from New York City but from many sections of our country east of the Mississippi. The visitor had a reminder of the Old World as he saw the Benedictines in their flowing black robes, the Dominicans in white cowls, and the brown-clad Franciscans.

Practically the entire American Catholic hierarchy co-operated with Archbishop Hayes in indorsing the Congress.

BILLBOARDS

MR. JOSEPH PENNELL, the etcher, is a person of lurid language. As an example take the following excerpt from his recent address concerning signboards and other advertisements:

> The "ads" shriek by day and night to buy, eat, chew, smoke, and drink in the most blatant, crude, vulgar fashion—the only way to appeal to the ignorant, illiterate savages who have overrun the country.

And the resolution adopted by the American Federation of Arts (at whose annual Convention Mr. Pennell spoke) justly called billboards upon public highways "an artistic disgrace."

And yet Mr. Pennell will permit us still to think that the country is not yet entirely overrun by "ignorant, illiterate savages." If he will look around him, he will see that in architecture, house furnishing, clothing, yes, and in advertising, progress in good taste has been made.

The truth remains, nevertheless, that the billboard nuisance is ever with us. As the "tired business man" daily journeys to and from his country home bits of exquisite scenery, his delight and inspiration, are being increasingly screened off by appeals in giant lettering to use somebody's tooth-paste, face-powder, or laxative pills. Can we stop the abuse?

Mr. Pennell's address was by no means the only feature of the Convention. Another appeal was for the decentralization of art museums. "We have had decentralization of libraries and have taken books to the people," said Mr. Andrew Wright Crawford, of Philadelphia, and now we must decentralize our museums through branch museums. He proceeded:

> I do not mean to do away with the big museums. If the people are interested in the branch museums, they will force the city authorities to support the central museums. Suppose a museum has 10,000 objects of art; there may be among them 500, including Rembrandts and some other things, that it may not be advisable to move, but how about the other 9,500?

The suggestion was particularly forceful, as this year's Convention was held in the Metropolitan Museum of Art, New York City.

That the Federation of Arts is a going concern may be gathered from the following facts: In 1918–19 the Federation circulated 30 art exhibitions, reaching 68 cities; during the season now closing it sent out 44 exhibitions, reaching 97 cities

AMERICAN DAY

SOME time ago, in referring to the commendable plan of making May 1 a "American Day," we rightly commended in high terms the notable service of Governor Allen, of Kansas, in issuing a proclamation calling upon the people of his State to transform the first day of May which has come to have a repute of being a day of mob violence and radical agitation, into a day in which "people may have an opportunity publicly to demonstrate their Americanism and their determination to uphold it against the vicious assaults of radicalism and internationalism." We omitted at that time, however to give credit to the National Security League as the body to which is due the inception of the "American Day" plan. Its success and enthusiasm in this matter are shown by the fact that on May 1 of this year "American Day" was celebrated by parades and public meetings in over one hundred and fifty cities of forty-six separate States, and that twenty-four Governors of States recognized the day by official proclamation.

We have seen official reports from some of these cities and proclamations issued by the Mayors which certainly indicate that the work of the National Security League has been efficient and that the idea has taken root, so that we may regard "American Day" as fairly established as a popular way of carrying out just what was set forth by Governor Allen as above quoted. The National Security League has announced its intention to enter upon an active, Nation-wide campaign for a million members. In carrying out such a truly patriotic and admirable plan as that of "American Day" the League is entitled to public respect and confidence.

THE POPE AND THE KINGS

ON May 31 Pope Benedict XV issued an Encyclical Letter permitting the visit of Catholic monarchs to the Italian King.

To some it may seem that, if a Catholic king wanted to visit Victor Emmanuel

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CARTOONS OF THE WEEK

AS SELECTED BY OUTLOOK READERS

(See offer on page 356)

Barry in the Washington Evening Star

IT IS TO LAUGH

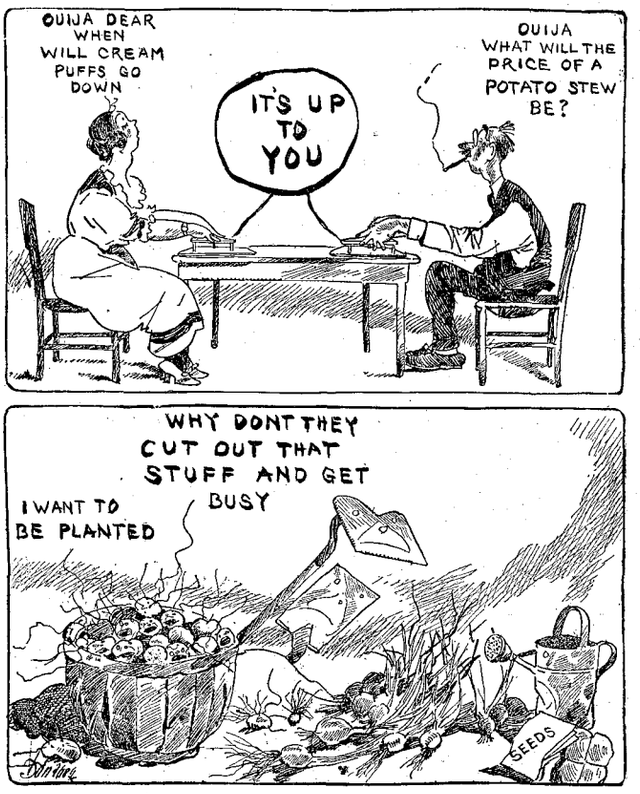
From W. B. Trott, Washington, D.C.

Thomas in the Detroit News

U. S. PROBLEMS

From H. C. Hilton, East Tawas, Mich.

From the Cleveland Plain Dealer


OUIJA DEAR WHEN WILL CREAM PUFFS GO DOWN
IT'S UP TO YOU
OUIJA WHAT WILL THE PRICE OF A POTATO STEW BE?
WHY DONT THEY CUT OUT THAT STUFF AND GET BUSY
I WANT TO BE PLANTED
SEEDS

WHILE THE WEEDS ARE GROWING

From C. W. Hall, Akron, Ohio

Thomas in the Detroit News

THIS SUGAR SHORTAGE IS GETTING SERIOUS

From R. J. Nilis, Detroit, Mich.

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was none of the Pope's business whether the visit took place or not. But to those who still believe in the Pope's temporal power, it *was* the Pope's business.

Before the absorption of all Italy by the State, the Church had its own territory. The State denied Church sovereignty, and though the Pope was allowed perpetual possession of St. Peter's and the Vatican, and though he kept on accrediting nuncios to various governments and having diplomats accredited to him, he was really no longer a temporal monarch. In 1871 the Italian Government passed a so-called Law of Guaranties, establishing the Pope's status and confirming him in the enjoyment of certain privileges and payments. But the Pontiff scorned the payments and remained "a prisoner in the Vatican."

Catholics throughout the world, especially all Catholic monarchs and rulers, were expected to sympathize with this "prisoner" position, and hence in no way to countenance the existence of the Italian Government when it could be avoided. One way of avoidance was not to visit the Italian King. Years ago King Humbert paid a visit to the Emperor Francis Joseph at Vienna and the Emperor wanted to return the visit. But the Pope would not let him, and, like a loyal son of the Church, the Emperor obeyed. Again, the late King Carlos of Portugal wanted to come to Rome, and in this case there were family ties to be considered. Again there was a Vatican veto. It is now understood that King Albert of Belgium and King Alfonso of Spain made up their minds very definitely on a Roman visit. It is possible that they may have influenced the Pontiff.

It is much more probable, however, that he has been influenced by the increasingly liberalizing sentiment in the Church itself. Pope Pius X recognized it when he permitted Catholics to go to the Italian polls. Pope Benedict recognized it when he permitted Italian Catholics to accept political office.

THE "FATHER" OF THE JAPAN SOCIETY

LINDSAY RUSSELL first became interested in Japan through affiliations originating at the University of Michigan and later through Dr. Ono, representative in New York City of the Bank of Japan, and Mr. N. Nagai, acting Consul-General in New York. It was through his interest and activity that the idea of fostering the non-official relations of the United States with the Island Empire through a permanent organization was put into practical execution.

Mr. Russell took the occasion of a visit to New York of General Kuroki and Admiral Ijuin, of the Japanese Fleet, to found the Japan Society in May, 1907, at a farewell dinner given by General Kuroki. Among Americans present were General Stewart L. Woodford, Jacob H. Schiff, and Seth Low.

Dr. John H. Finley was the first President of the Society, and Mr. Walter H. Page succeeded him for one year. Mr. Russell was President of the Society for ten consecutive years, and is now Chairman of the Board of Directors and

Pach Bros. LINDSAY RUSSELL

the guiding spirit in the Society's varied activities.

The social, educational, and commercial activities of the Society have made it known throughout the world, and it is to-day the most important influence for co-operation with Japan in the United States.

The publication of a monthly news bulletin, of a monthly trade bulletin, the distribution of books on Japan, and the promotion of Japan Study Clubs are among the activities of the Society. In fact, it is an indispensable information bureau for Americans interested in the Island Empire. The Society numbers many of the leading business men of the country among its nearly fifteen hundred members. Mr. Frank A. Vanderlip is the present President.

FOREST PROTECTION WEEK

"FOREST Protection Week" has recently called attention to present forest conditions. "American Forestry," the admirable monthly published by the American Forestry Association, thus summarizes the situation:

> We are consuming three times more wood than we produce.
>
> Only one-third of the newspapers issued in 1919 were printed on the product of American forests.
>
> Ten years ago the United States produced its entire supply of pulpwood, and now two-thirds of it is imported. This means freight rates to be added to the purchase price.
>
> Fire destroys over $20,000,000 worth of timber every year and kills the reproduction upon thousands of acres of forest lands.
>
> Forests can be protected from fire, the growth can be encouraged, conservative cutting can be practiced, reforestation can be accomplished.

As with any other crop, wood cannot be consumed faster than its production without exhausting the supply. At the present rate, our saw-log timber will be gone in half a century. Indeed, a timber shortage has already developed and is becoming more and more acute. What can we do?

Reduce our consumption of timber.

Import timber from abroad.

Grow new forests.

Our consumption of lumber as per head of population taken at the last Census is decreasing; the difficulty is that the population is increasing more than enough to make up for it.

Importations are practically impossible because the shortage in high-grade timber is world-wide.

We are thus reduced to making forest lands produce more timber. To do this forest devastation must stop. It is due in part to unwise lumbering. But wise lumbering must continue; the more far-seeing organizations of lumbermen, such as the American Paper and Pulp Association and the Western Forestry and Conservation Association, are handling private timberlands in a way which a few years ago would have been looked upon as extremely advanced in preventing further devastation.

The Society of American Foresters has submitted an amended plan to meet the issue. It puts the blame for devastation not alone on the lumber industry but on the Government as well and on its land laws from which the lumber industry as well as the public has suffered. The plan would create a Federal commission to work with the State and with private owners in making effective, with financial support by the public, a system of management that will result in a sustained yield. The commission would be aided by a special National appropriation for this purpose. Assistance by the commission would be contingent upon the States establishing certain minimum requirements acceptable to the commission. The special objects in respect to which the commission would exercise its co-operation are in increasing requirements for fire protection, in providing technical assistance for sustained yield, in establishing a system of taxation which would levy an annual tax on the land and

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a yield tax on the timber when cut, in promoting the acquisition of private forest land by the Nation, the States, and communities, and in securing long-term licenses on private forest property at low rates of interest through a credit system similar to that which the farmers now enjoy through the Federal Farm Loan Act.

A JAPANESE NUMBER

IN its foreign relations the United States has this peculiarity which perhaps distinguishes it from any other nation on the globe. On its eastern seaboard it comes into intimate contact with western Europe and on its western seaboard it comes into intimate contact with eastern Asia. It must therefore be both Occidental and Oriental in its wisdom and point of view.

Among the nations of the East, in the present condition of the world, it is very important that we should find a satisfactory and friendly *modus vivendi* with Japan. Co-operation is a word which is often used but which is frequently misunderstood. As applied to the relations between nations, it does not mean self-immolation on the one hand, or sycophancy on the other. It depends upon mutual understanding and the employment of a little imagination. Any intelligent man of a little imagination will see that in the long run it is to his own interest to do as he would be done by. International co-operation is really putting into practice the Golden Rule, which, after all, is not a piece of idealistic sentiment but the statement of a fundamental law of human nature.

For many years the Japanese have made more effort to co-operate with us than we have to co-operate with the Japanese. The cynic may say that this is because we of the United States are more powerful and need the help of the Japanese less than they need ours. It may be that the great mass of Americans have not tried to co-operate with the Japanese because they have not felt the need of it. This, however, is a very mistaken attitude to take. On material grounds alone amicable relations between the two countries are worth while, as is shown by the great growth in Japan-American trade. In the past five years this trade has increased in imports from Japan 300 per cent and in exports to Japan 500 per cent.

At present there is a small but active group in America—and unfortunately a similar one in Japan—which is bent on stirring up trouble between the two countries. There is a much larger but less active group in each country which would prefer friendly relations. The great need is that this larger group, which includes a majority of the citizens of each country, should become organized and articulate.

Those people of America and Japan who really wish to co-operate must learn to understand each other. It is with the purpose of contributing to this end that the issue of The Outlook this week is devoted very largely to Japanese matters.

THE REPUBLICAN CONVENTION

JUST as the Republican Convention is organizing for its work in Chicago, and before any decisive ballots have been taken, this issue of The Outlook goes to press. It will reach our readers, however, after the nomination has been made.

Whatever that nomination may be, it will be the result of one of the most confused and perplexing campaigns that have been held since the Republican party was organized sixty-four years ago.

There is very good reason for this confusion. For the first time since the Civil War in making its selection of a Presidential nominee the party has not had to guide it a great debatable, philosophical, political issue.

In the Civil War period the Republican party stood for Nationalism; the Democratic party, for States' rights. But that issue no longer exists, because as a result of the European war the Democratic party has become a Nationalistic party.

In the industrial development of the country during the reconstruction period after the Civil War the Republican party stood for the protective system, while the Democratic party stood for free trade. That distinction, however, no longer exists, because the Republicans have become less extreme in their protectiveness and have adopted the principle of reciprocity, first inaugurated by Mr. Blaine; while the Democrats have recognized that international trade must have some protective features. Indeed, President Wilson has advocated a tariff on dyes in order to prevent such an industrial catastrophe occurring again as did occur during the European war, when Germany had in her hands the control of the manufacture of dyes which are indispensable to textile industry.

The next great issue between the Republican and Democratic parties was the financial issue. The Republican party stood for gold monometalism, and the Democrats for free silver or bimetalism. The campaign of 1896 was carried on almost wholly upon that question. But this issue has been settled. The United States has adopted the gold standard, and the Democratic party has accepted that standard by establishing the Federal Reserve system, which is based upon gold.

In the Spanish War period the great Presidential issue was colonial expansion *versus* so-called anti-imperialism. But the Democratic party has abandoned its fight against colonial administration, and has become itself a great expansionist party through its acceptance of the League of Nations with the provision for foreign mandates.

And, finally, in 1912, Mr. Wilson was elected President almost upon the sole issue between industrial organization and individual competition. Mr. Wilson saw, or thought he saw, that the "new freedom" of the human race was to go back to individual effort and to abandon great industrial co-operative enterprises. But this issue no longer exists, for the Democratic party found during the European war that organization is both inevitable and essential to modern economic and social life. From having been "trust-busters" the Democrats became the creators during the war of the greatest trusts the modern world has ever seen—the Railroad Administration, the United States Shipping Board, and the United States Grain Corporation—so that this issue no longer exists.

In the five great periods of our history thus roughly enumerated—the Nationalistic Period, the Manufacturing Period, the Financial Period, the Colonial Period, and the Industrial Period—the Republican Presidents elected were chosen because they represented great issues: Lincoln and Grant for their nationalism; McKinley for his championship of the gold standard; Roosevelt for his belief in the colonial destiny and duties of the United States. For sixty years the Republican party has chosen its Presidents to represent its platform. This year, however, there is no great issue between the two parties. The League of Nations does not constitute such an issue, because the two parties are each divided in its views regarding it.

Is there, then, no issue on which the coming Presidential election can be decided, and for which a Presidential champion may be chosen? It has seemed to us for many months that there is. The great and fundamental issue before the country to-day is the election of a President who can reorganize this Government, which is politically bankrupt and on the road to financial bankruptcy. So good a Democratic newspaper as the New York "World" recently said of the situation in Washington:

> The country cannot be expected to put up with such divided counsels within the Executive Department. . . . The Ship

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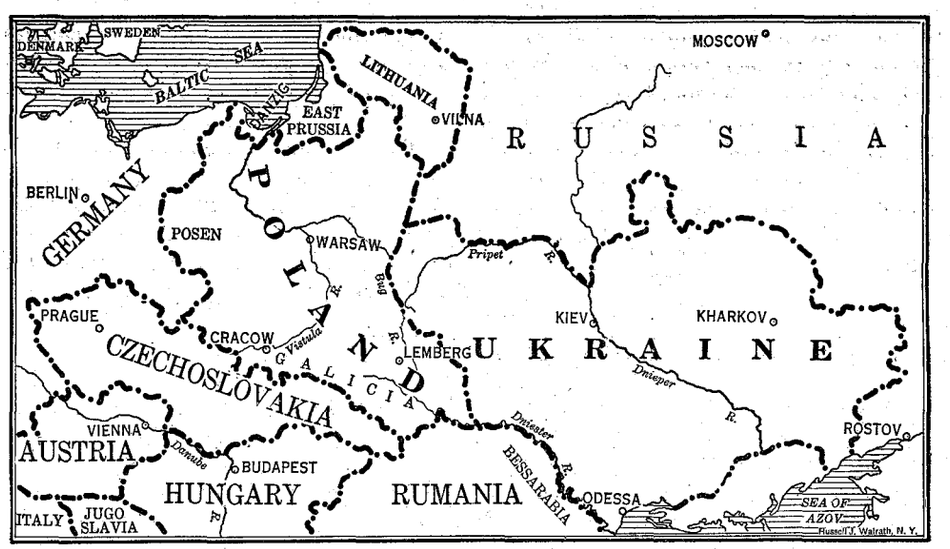
of State is tacking and jibbing while the crew fight over the port of destination.

The Republican party needs to nominate a man who has a genius for organization and whose record, experience, and practice justify confidence in his capacity to set the country on its feet, to make its various departments co-ordinate, to select administrative associates and subordinates who can work harmoniously, and to find some way by which the legislative and executive branches of the Government can extricate themselves from the deadlock which now destroys any kind of progressive action.

For the first time the Republican voters are seeking for a man rather than for the maintenance of a philosophical policy. With a great political policy, any respectable, honorable, fair-minded, and industrious candidate will do. This year, however, all depends upon the man. The delegates at Chicago feel this peculiarity of the situation and are confused by it. In the highest and best sense of the word the Presidential campaign this summer is going to be a personal one.



CENTRAL EUROPE, POLAND, AND THE UKRAINE

POLAND'S WAR AND RUSSIA'S FUTURE

WHENCE, out of the existing chaos, should issue the new Russia? Once there were two possible answers—from outside and from inside; now there seems only one—from inside. There was a time when most friends of Russia (The Outlook among them) held rightly that the Allied nations should and could put down anarchy and political murder in Russia with a moderate use of military force, and establish in their place at least the beginnings of a self-governed nation. But we cannot grind at the mill with the water that has passed; the Powers who were allied against Germany did not in fact unite in harmonious action to establish free and democratic government in Russia. Now the force that must initiate self-government must come from the people of Russia.

There have been many signs that the folly and crime of Bolshevism, upheld about equally by brutality and bayonets on the one hand and by fanatical theories of class rule by the proletariat on the other, have disgusted the vast majority of thinking Russians. But many who earnestly desire a Constitutional Assembly, whether they be Constitutional Democrats, Socialists of the moderate kind, or even believers in a limited monarchy, do not look with approval at attacks upon Russia from the outside, such as the war which is now raging between Poland and Russia. Many also fear and oppose the breaking up of what may be called exterior Russia into separate nations. So the attempt to make separate countries of the Ukraine, eastern Siberia, Esthonia, and other divisions of old Russia has actually consolidated the power of Lenine and Trotsky, and the war with Poland has still more done so. We do not say that some division of Russia into what might become a league of autonomous states might not be desirable, nor that there are not two sides in the dispute with Poland; we simply point out that for the moment the situation has strengthened the Bolshevist Government at the very time when Bolshevist doc-

Courtesy of "Struggling Russia"

POLAND'S DEMANDS

The shaded space on this map represents the territory Poland now demands from Russia, in addition to the territory of former Russian Poland, which was granted her by the Peace Conference

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trines and conduct have weakened that Government. This explains, for instance, why the report that General Brussilov has taken command of Bolshevist armies seems credible, although it is not yet positively confirmed; Brussilov is the last man in the world, his past history indicates, to support Lenine unless he thinks it necessary for the time being in order to secure Russia's safety.

Poland has invaded Russia—that is, what was once Russia—far beyond the boundary-line allotted to Poland by the Peace Treaty or approved by the Supreme Council. To be sure, Poland claims that Russia first made war upon Poland, and says that no party to a war ever checks its armies simply because they have reached the enemy's boundary. But all the statements issued by Poland show that she is claiming an extension of territory based on her ancient boundaries, regardless of recent history. Thus we find General Smuts, the South African statesman, declaring that "Russia is invaded by Poland, who has declared war upon her, for that is what it amounts to. Here is Poland, starving, kept going by foreign loans, making war on Soviet Russia." From Warsaw a Polish statesman, Dmowski, the leader of the National Democratic party, is reported as saying that President Pilsudski's "aspiration is for a great Poland dominating eastern Europe instead of a great Russia."

Equally significant are the views presented by Mr. A. J. Sack, Director of the Russian Information Bureau in the United States, in letters to The Outlook and in published circulars. Mr. Sack is very far from being a Bolshevist; he believes thoroughly in "a resurrected Russia to occupy among the great nations of the world a place in accordance with her dignity and power," but to be "re-established as a democratic and a united state." The map we publish herewith from Mr. Sack's journal, "Struggling Russia," shows how deep into old Russia would cut the proposed independent Ukraine as agreed between Poland and the Ukrainian leader, General Petlura, while the other map shows the relations between the countries of Russia, Poland, the Ukraine, and so on. Mr. Sack declares that Poland's own official statements prove that "Polish statesmen are not satisfied with the decision of the Peace Conference, and, in addition to what is granted to them by the Peace Conference, are demanding nine Russian provinces (governments), intending to re-establish the eastern border of Poland as it existed before the First Partition, in 1772." He asserts that the size of the territory demanded is equal to that of Germany, that its population is over twenty-six million, and that the population is Russian, Lithuanian, and Jewish, with the Poles in a small minority. His comment is: "We witness in Poland a democratic land reform that turns the land over to those who till it. At the same time new Poland seemingly repudiates principles of democracy and fairness in international relations, and, by imposing upon Russia unjust demands, lays the foundation for a possible Russian-Polish conflict that may prove perilous, not only for the parties directly concerned, but for entire Europe as well."

It is not necessary to take sides in this quarrel between Poland and Russia. The point now is that the war is not against Bolshevism, but for territory. If Poland were fighting to destroy Bolshevism, and fighting with the open approval of the Allies, and with the sympathy of the Russian moderate democrats and Socialists, the case would be quite different. As it is, the result has been to range in support of Russia as against Poland many of the very men who are bitterly opposed both to imperialism and to Bolshevism. The declaration issued some time ago by a Russian political conference in Paris and signed by Prince Lvov, Sazonov, Tchaikovsky, and others, while it recognized the rational desire on the part of the peoples within Russia's borders to organize their own national life, called for co-operation by those peoples through federation jointly with autonomy. Men like those named are opposed to any breaking up of Russia forced from the outside for the profit of other nations.

It might be said that if Poland wins her present war against Russia, the way is open for the League of Nations or the Great Powers of the world to enforce order and self-government in Russia. Possibly; but apart from the humiliation to the Entente nations of seeing a newborn nation like Poland doing what the Allies were too indolent or too weak in spirit to undertake, it must be remembered that the result may be just the reverse; that we may see a Bolshevist victory over Poland, and in that case the European situation would be difficult indeed. The military progress of Poland was extraordinary up to the date of the capture of Kiev; but since then the successes have alternated from one side to the other. If Russia wins, neither a victorious Russia nor a crushed Poland would tend toward peace or the victory of democracy.

We may quote once more from the letter of Mr. Sack above referred to, because the passage outlines what very many of the reasonable and conservative friends of Russia believe to be the right policy of the nations toward the Russia of the future: "The resurrection of a great, united, democratic Russia is inevitable, and the interests of civilization demand not only that the democratic nations should not retard the process of Russia's regeneration, but that they should help it by all the means in their possession. Peace and stability in Europe are impossible without peace and stability in Russia. And peace and stability in Russia are impossible unless Russia is established as a united, federated state, with a government recognized by all the people of Russia."

TELL THE TRUTH PAPERS

BY SHERMAN ROGERS

A SMOKING-ROOM TALK

FOUR industrial relations managers sat in a smoking-room on the Twentieth Century Limited a few days ago.

They were recounting their experiences during the last year in handling various labor problems which had at different times confronted them.

One of them, a virile, clean-cut young man, told of one of the most remarkable experiences of the year in his plant, which greatly interested not only the other industrial relations managers but several spectators as well.

The gentleman in question was connected with the personal relations staff of a large manufacturing plant in Chicago. The factory he represented employed 425 men, all housed in one great main building. This naturally threw the men together, especially during luncheon and recess. The management had figured that this close association would result in a friendlier spirit among the men, which, it was believed, would result in a feeling of brotherly contentment. There was no personal contact between the management and the employees of the factory, with the exception of occasional visits through the plant by the industrial relations manager. There were no meetings of any kind held to adjust differences, real or fancied, and no effort was made by the management to educate the workers or to become acquainted with their point of view. The plant was paying as high wages

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as any other in the city. The men seemed satisfied, everything was running smoothly, and production was normal.

In the early part of June, 1919, a quick change was noted in the attitude of the men, not only toward the personal relations manager, but with all the other company personnel. The management remarked about the change at their board meeting the middle of June, but the incident was passed over and no further attention paid to the change in attitude of the men until the early part of July. There had been during the last two weeks in June a very marked decrease in production, and contentment among the workmen had apparently disappeared. During the noon hour the workers formed small groups and engaged in earnest conversation, and it did not take a college professor to see that the point of contention was unfavorable to the management. Something had happened! What it was the industrial relations manager could not find out. His queries to the men simply met with shrugs of shoulders, and apparently none of the workers felt inclined to "loosen up."

The latter part of July demand was made in a round robin to the employers for a decrease of hours, fifty per cent increase in wages, and various other minor demands regarding working conditions. The managers were dumfounded. They were at a loss to account for the demands, because they knew, beyond all doubt, that the wages paid in their plant were as high as, if not higher than, any other like industry in the country. While they had paid no particular attention to welfare work of any kind among their men, they had always felt very kindly toward them, and had reason to believe that the men held the officers of the company in the highest regard. The industrial relations manager got busy. He knew that something had happened, and that, whatever it was, the misunderstanding could be explained away if he could only find its origin. He made a careful canvass among the most loyal employees, but their lips were sealed. He finally, in desperation, called in one of the oldest employees of the company and asked him to take a chair, passed him a cigar, and then bluntly demanded the cause of the trouble at the plant. The employee stolidly denied any knowledge of the trouble and seemed to resent questioning.

"Now see here," said the industrial relations manager, in desperation, "I do not know what is the matter with you fellows. We have treated you square and you are receiving right now all the wages that the present profits of the industry will stand. If it were making greater profits, we would certainly be perfectly willing to increase wages, but as the matter stands we are at an absolute loss to understand why our men should make such preposterous demands when they know as well as we do that this plant is paying the highest wages in the city."

The stolidness of the employee had suddenly changed. At the mention of small profits he smiled, and when the manager had finished his little sermon he snapped, "How much profit are you fellows making?" "Well," replied the industrial relations manager, "I have not seen the reports for the last three months, but in the first three months of the year we had netted 10 per cent and laid aside 7 per cent as a surplus fund to take care of depreciation and new building and as a protection against emergencies."

"Seventeen per cent," mused the employee. "Only 17 per cent," and then, like a pistol shot, "What became of the other 783 per cent?"

"Well, sir," the industrial relations manager told his interested audience in the choky smoker, "I was never so surprised in my life. I just stood staring at the grizzled old employee and my tongue was tied. 'The other 783 per cent!' I finally managed to say. 'I do not know what you mean.'

"'That's no reply,' the employee said; 'you are as big a liar as I thought you were. There was a time when the men in the works were just as big fools as you thought they were, but even fools sometimes wake up. We know just how much we earn in this plant, and we know just how much you make, and there certainly is a terrific difference between your earnings and ours. We are only asking for a small part of what we really should ask for in the demands we recently sent up to the management, but we felt that an increase of 50 per cent in wages and a reduction of two hours per day would act as a fair start; but that is all—just a start. We intend later to get a fair share of the earnings of this company. We are perfectly willing that you make a legitimate profit, but when it comes to 1,000 per cent, why, we are going to kick, and we are already kicking.'

"I looked him over," said the industrial relations manager, "and told him that his talk was Greek to me. I assured him that a 10 per cent increase in wages would eliminate the entire profit of the company. He came back with a poser:

"'Well, use one thousand per cent as a basis for argument. I will show you where you stand. We get $5.50 per day, which we will call 100 per cent. The cost of materials and selling expenses will probably duplicate the wage outlay, or, in other words, the wages we are receiving at present added to the material cost of production will make 200 per cent. You claim the company is making 17 per cent. All right, that makes 217 per cent, doesn't it? Then again I ask you, how about the other 783 per cent?'

"Well, sir," said the young manager, "you fellows probably would not believe it, but we have found out, after careful investigation, that the radical headquarters in Chicago had concentrated on our plant, and that the homes of every single worker in the plant had been flooded with radical literature and false arguments; every one of our men had received a first-class revolutionary education—an education that had convinced him that he was only receiving a very infinitesimal portion of his actual earnings. As soon as we had ascertained the facts in the matter we called all the men together who had signed the round robin sent to the office. We brought them in and made a clean breast of our entire files. They were highly suspicious for a short time, but finally began to see the light. They checked up the cost of manufacture, which they thoroughly understood, with the orders we had received. They were dumfounded when they noted the small margin of profit that was made by the company on each individual sale. In less than two hours the entire gang was satisfied that they had been hoodwinked, and left the office believing that the company was doing its best for them. However, they received the 'cold shoulder' when they got back to the men in the plant, where agitators had assured the workers that the round robin committee would be bamboozled in the office with a lot of bunk. However, one of the workmen hit on a novel idea. They decided to have one of their number dress up in a regular drummer's suit, put a suit-case in his hand, and saunter into the office of the plant and represent himself as being a purchasing agent of one of the large companies that they had been shipping to and ask for the best quotation on an article. The management, of course, knew nothing of this maneuver. A few days later a gentlemen stepped into the office and announced himself as a purchasing agent of one of the companies with which the firm was accustomed to do business. The manager looked him over and asked him where the regular purchasing agent was. 'Mr. Lee is sick,' said the new man; 'I took his place. I want to purchase so many cases of a certain brand of goods. What is the best price that you can give me today?' The manager looked over the list and gave him a figure. 'Never mind,' said the supposed agent, 'that is enough.' He walked out of the office, and that settled all the trouble in our plant. We later found that the agent who called on us was the son of one of the old workers who was going to college. However," mused the industrial relations manager, "if I had not brought that chin-whiskered employee into my office and got the big profits idea from him, I think we would have had a long, hard strike. They certainly had got to every man in the plant. The most remarkable thing was the way the men held together and refused to say anything about what was going on. To this day not one of these men has mentioned anything about the agitator. We had to find out that from the wives of the men and from others in the vicinity of the plant.

"It simply goes to show that the majority of the troubles between labor and capital to-day are founded on groundless suspicions which could be ironed out very quickly if there were a closer co-operation between the men and the management. What we have got to do is to get down to a little of the 'old-fashioned brass tacks,' and get acquainted with our men. When we do, we will be able to beat the agitator at his own game."

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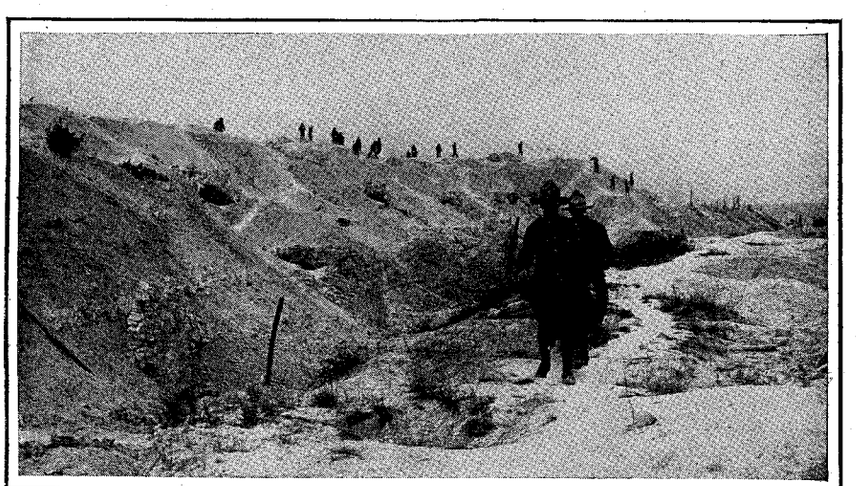
PICTURES FROM NEWS PHOTOGRAPHERS

International

THE "THIN RED LINE"—THE FEW REMAINING ZOUAVES, VETERANS OF THE CIVIL WAR, MARCHING IN THE MEMORIAL DAY PARADE IN NEW YORK CITY



(C) Keystone-Burton Holmes

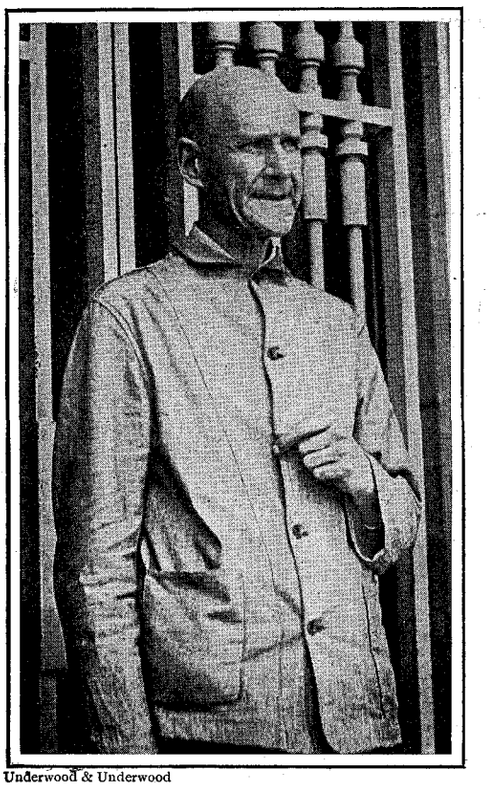
SIGHTSEERS VISIT THE BATTLEFIELDS OF FRANCE

Here are the pulverized remains of what was once the village of La Pompelle. Visiting American soldiers and sailors are seen amid the ruins

International

"THF GLEANERS" UNCONSCIOUSLY REPRODUCED IN SUFFERING POLAND

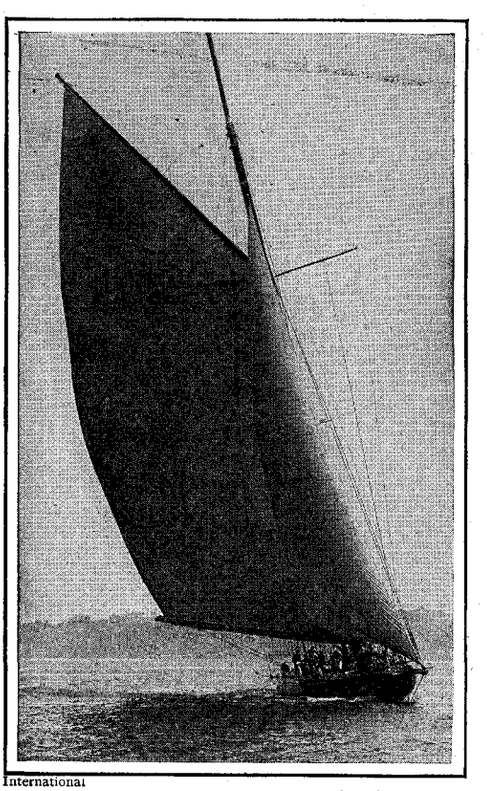
These women farmers at work near Grodno, Poland, have been aided by the American Joint Distribution Committee in securing land and seed for planting



Underwood & Underwood

EUGENE V. DEBS, SOCIALIST CANDIDATE FOR PRESIDENT, PHOTOGRAPHED IN PRISON GARB AT ATLANTA

The photograph was taken in the Federal Prison at the time of Mr. Debs's notification by a visiting delegation of his nomination for the Presidency. See editorial comment



International

SHAMROCK IV ON ONE OF HER TRIAL TRIPS

This is the English yacht, refitted in American waters, which will try to "lift the Cup" for Sir Thomas Lipton

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THE LETTER-CARRIER

BY HARRY LEE

THEY'RE a new stunt of your Uncle Sam's,
The Public Service Hospitals,
Anybody that's workin' for him,
If he's sick,
Can come in
And be cared for.

Men hurt in the war
Fill most of 'em now,
Soldiers and marines and sailors, an' that,
A lot of 'em kids
Just out o' their teens,
So it sure knocked us cold—
You know what I mean—
When last week they fetches
An old grandpa in
On a stretcher.
A postman they said he was.
Seems he'd skidded-like,
On a rainy step
Up in Harlem somewheres . . .
Got a leg broke.

'Course us guys goes in,
W'en the splint's on, an' all,
An' gee, he's a prince!
Hair, what he has of it, white,
White as a cigarette paper . . .
The face of him like an old sea-dog,
Used to all weathers, y' know . . .
His two eyes, blue,
Twinklin' . . .
Young-lookin'
Like he was twenty.

"Sure is tough luck for yez, dad,"
Tom Flynn says.
An' dad he smiles up at us,
Out of his bed—
Funny old kind of a crooked smile—
And he 'lows:
"Well, boys, if 'twa'n't fer me wife,
I think I'd be mighty content,
Just waitin' on here, till it knits,
Hearin' you young fellers joshin',
An' pickin' your banjos,
An' singin'.
But it's her, the old lady, y' know,
It's her I keep frettin' about.
See, it's more'n fifty years
Since I missed a night home . . .
As good as a clock, me wife says,
Never late,
'Cept when it snowed,
Or 'round holiday times,
When the mail's extra heavy, y' know.

If 'twa'n't for the wife . . .
First thing she says,
About this:
'Don't s'pose 'twill be long, do you, doc?'
An' the doctor says:
'Well, old bones knit slow, ma'am,
You never can tell. . . .'
'Not as much as a year . . .?'
'Mebby less . . . mebby more . . .
As I say, ma'am,
You never can tell.'

I see the look in her face,
But she's plucky, the old girl, she is.
We've weathered worse storms,
Her and me . . .
Sickness, y' know, 's bound to come,
Rheumatics and colds . . .
Out rain and shine . . .
Pay's never too high,
And when you're laid up now and then
And it's docked . . .
It's pretty . . . hard . . . pickin' . . .
I swan. . . .

Still, till this accident come,
'Twas mighty few days I was off . . .
Letter-carryin' now, I have been,
In New York,
For fifty years, yes, sir,
And more. . . .

It's her livin' that frets me the most . . .
Small savin's don't last,
With the rents like they are
And the food . . .
'Course she'll get two-thirds o' my pay,
While I'm in here,
'Count o' my fall . . .
If they fix me up,
Good!
If they can't, they won't shoot me,
They'll just turn me loose,
Like an old hoss, into the pasture,
Only pasturin's poor in New York,
When you're my age,
An' out of a job!"

Then Tom Flynn breaks in . . .
"You don't mean to tell me," says he,
They've no pay for a feller like you
That's served for a lifetime. . . ."

"Well, they let us come here,"
Says old dad,
"With you fellers 'at served in the war.
Our service was different . . . see?"

An' Flynn shouts . . .
"By gad, pop, 'twas you, and your like
Kep' home-fires burnin'
Both sides o' the sea . . .
Letters, letters from home,
And letters from us
To the home-folks . . .
I say it's a rank shame," he roars;
"If that ain't service for U. S. A.,
What is? . . .
What do you say, you guys,
Am I right?"
And down to a man,
We answers to Tom Flynn,
"I'LL say!"

"Pop," says Tom,
"If a pension ain't comin' to you,
'Tain't to Bill there, nor Slim,
Nor to me . . ."
And he brings his fist down
With a bang.

But all pop says is . . .
"It's about her I'm worryin',
Alone there . . . and short o' things . . .
An' time passin' on. . . ."

AN EXPONENT OF JAPANESE CULTURE

JAPAN'S influence on Western art has been far-reaching through the effect of her prints, her ceramics, her lacquers, and other examples of her artistic genius which have found their way to Europe and America, and through the visits of Western artists and writers to Japan. Not many representatives of Japanese culture, however, especially among her women, have come to us to make their personal appeal to American audiences.

It is with pleasure, therefore, that we reproduce on the next page a photographic portrait of a young Japanese woman who is studying and lecturing in America—that of Miss Kichi Harada, of Ashikaga, Japan. Coming from her native country some years ago with the plan of eventually returning to take up work for the benefit of the young women of Japan, Miss Harada found a congenial field for her educational sojourn in Columbia University. After taking her M.A. degree there, she was invited to lecture in special courses before the Faculty and students on certain phases of Japanese art. The traditions of Japanese home life give to flowers a peculiar significance which is new to our civilization, and with these and their arrangement in the home Miss Harada has from time time given demonstrations which serve emphasize the part that beauty plays Japanese life and the ancient cult that associates itself with the ceremon observance of the seasonal appearance buds and flowers.

The Japanese methods of using t brush in painting and the way in wh prints are produced have also furnish texts for Miss Harada in enlighteni American audiences on themes w which they have been unfamiliar as procedure though well informed as the delightful results. The quaint Ja

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Photograph by H. H. Moore

A JAPANESE LADY PLAYING THE KOTO

The *koto* is a sort of lyre (only a part of it is shown in the picture above) which is highly esteemed among the Japanese. It may be used to accompany a song. On the occasion when this photograph was taken the singer told of a feudal retainer who guards the gates that separate two highways. He falls asleep toward morning and hears in his dreams the real song of a bird in an adjoining tree. This forms the musical theme. (See "An Exponent of Japanese Culture")

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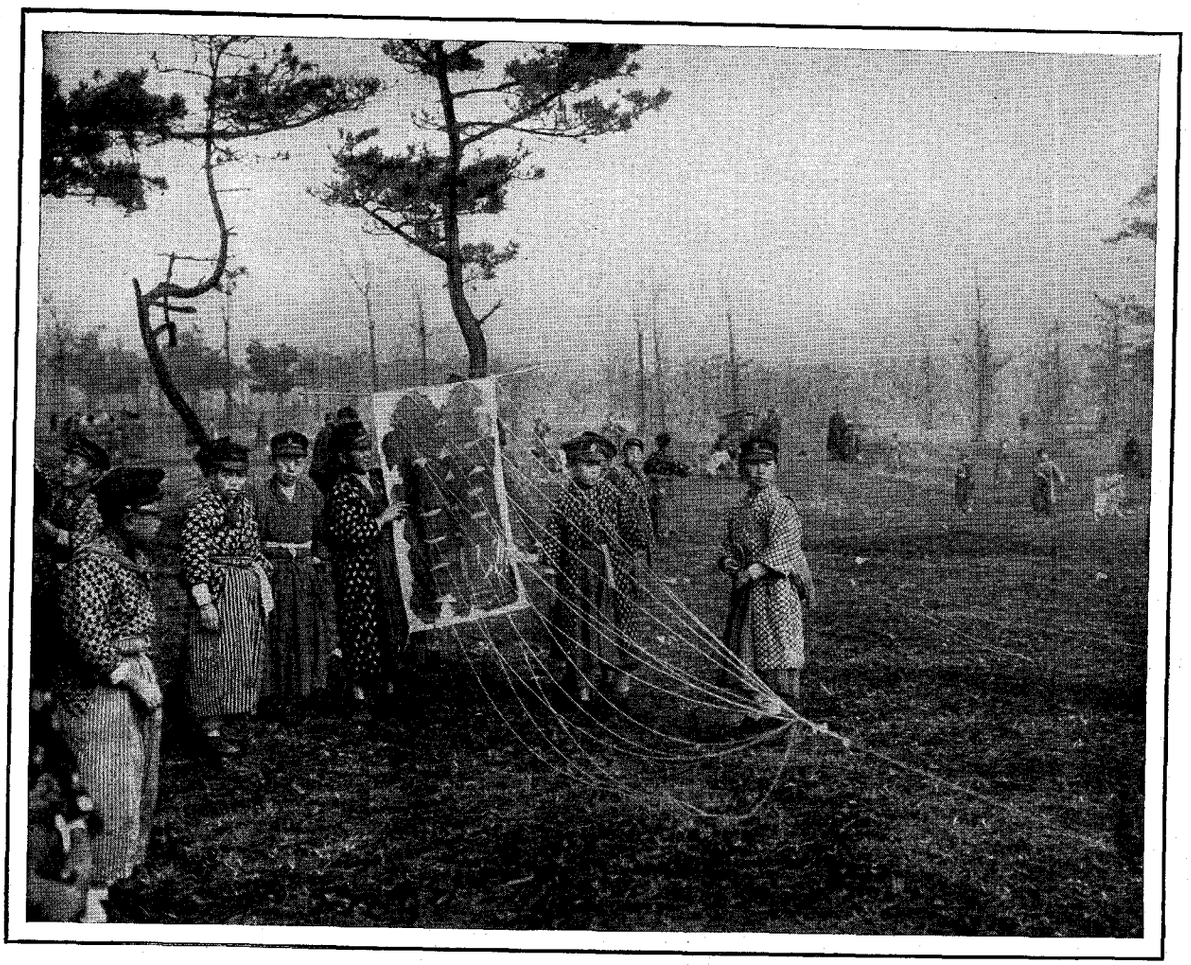
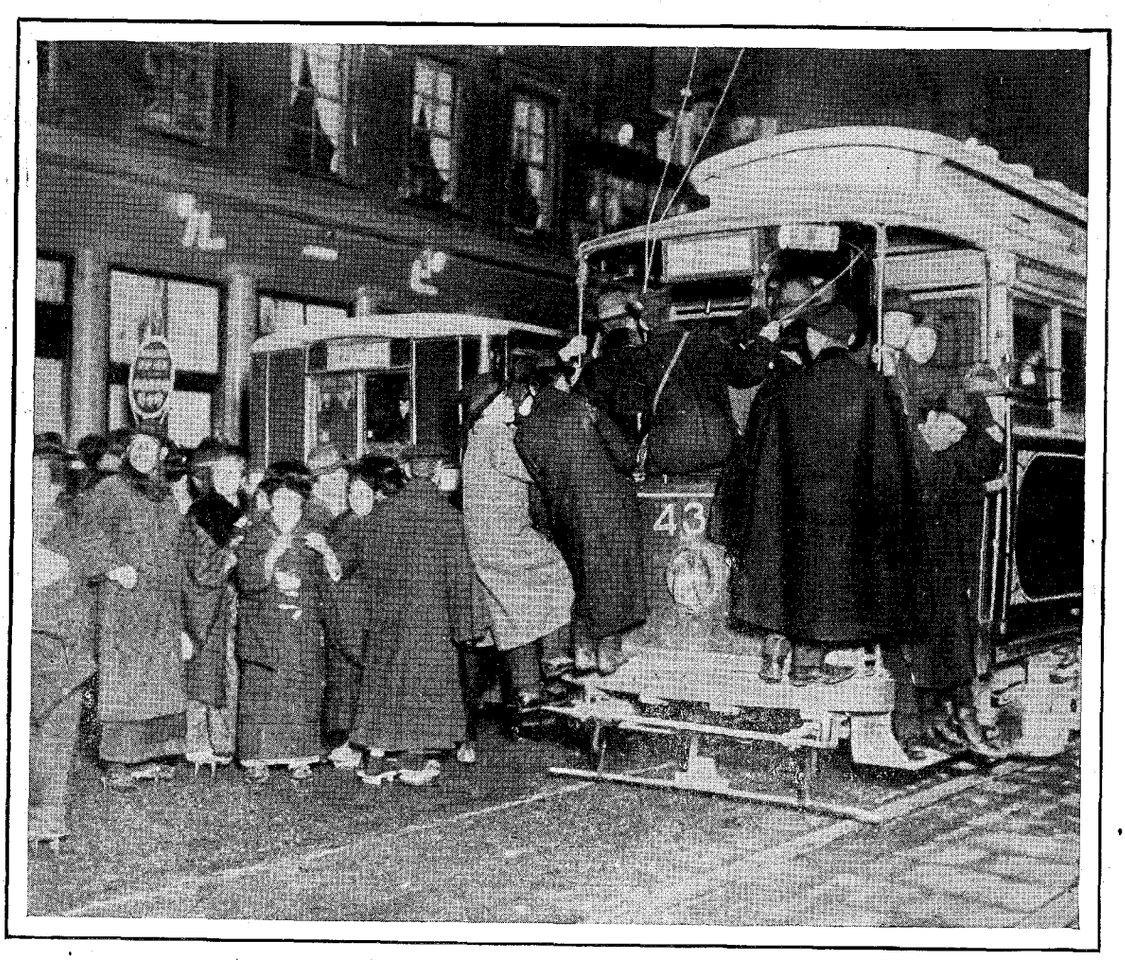


Underwood & Underwood

KITE-FLYING—A TRADITIONAL SPORT OF JAPAN

These Tokyo boys are trying their skill at flying the remarkable Japanese kites on the Plain of Toyama, near the city



NEW JAPAN—A STREET CAR IN TOKYO WITH UP-TO-DATE FEATURES OF THE WEST

The Japanese have apparently had little better success in solving the transportation problem than have Western cities. This scene might be duplicated in New York, Chicago, Paris, or London. It shows certain differences, however

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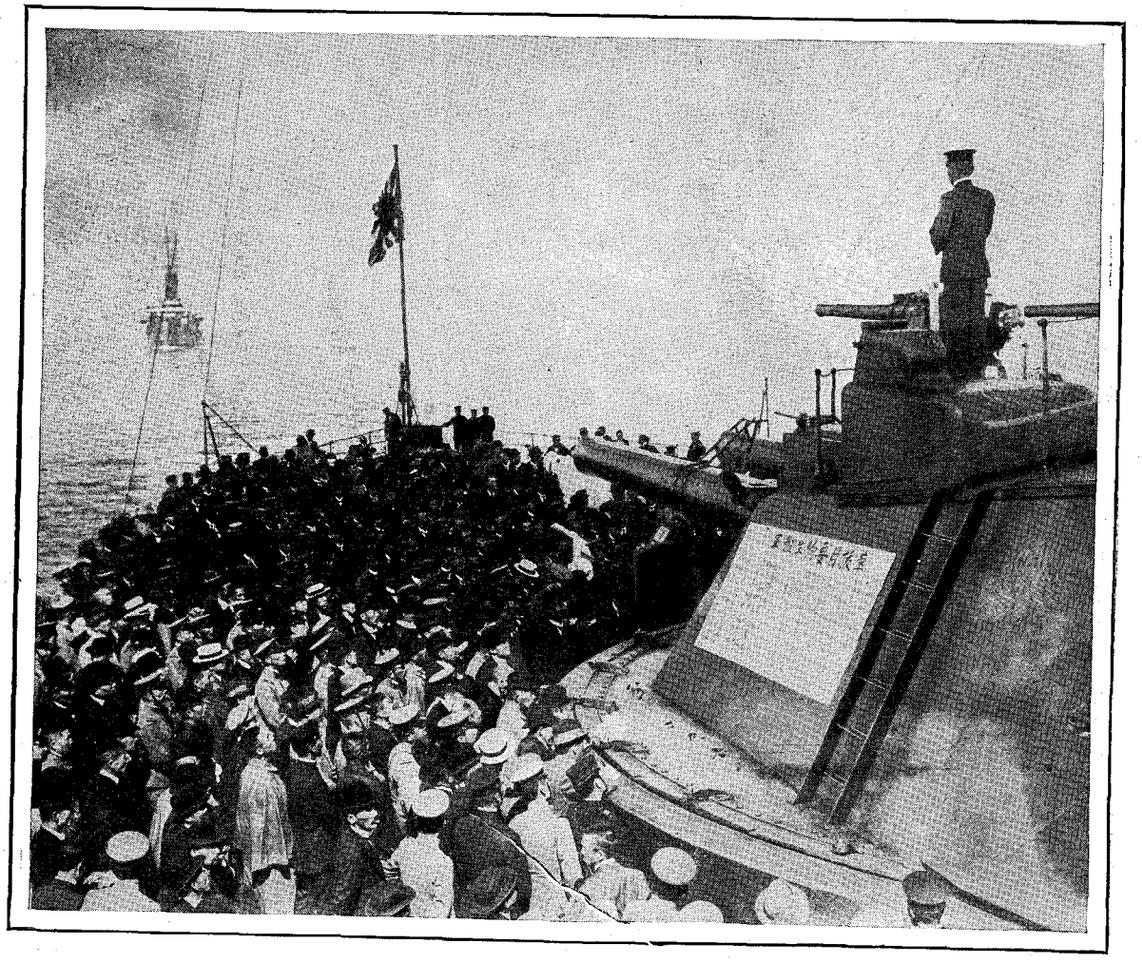
Photographs by Adachi

A LECTURE ON NAVAL TACTICS ON A JAPANESE BATTLE CRUISER

A crowd of guests from the rank and file of the people, including naval reservists, are listening to the officer's talk about naval maneuvers



MASS-MEETING OF THE WORKINGWOMEN OF TOKYO

Seated at the left on the front row is Madame Raicho Hirazuka and next to her is Madame Tanaka, who represented the workingwomen of Japan at the International Labor Conference at Washington

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nese humor, with which many of the daily tasks are lightened, is seen in one of her quoted sayings of the Japanese artist apropos of the patient work necessary to produce ink of a proper consistency, "When angry, grind your ink," as well as in some of the observations made when a "ceremonial tea" was given by Miss Harada under the auspices of the Japan Society in the Hotel Astor in New York City.

The explanation of some of the age-old customs and practices of Japan, a land where ceremonial politeness has been reduced to an art, furnishes an instructive and sometimes an unflattering lesson to us, and the coming of educated young women from Japan to our universities, for the purpose alike of imbibing our ideas and of imparting their own, is a refreshing omen of that better understanding of each other which will promote mutual good feeling between Japan and America.

THROUGH NATIONALISM TO INTERNATIONALISM

BY TAKASHI HARA

PREMIER OF JAPAN

Readers who are struck by the clarity and forcefulness of style shown by Premier Hara in this article will remember that Mr. Hara is by profession a journalist. He began his newspaper career on the staff of the Tokyo "Hochi," and was at later periods editor-in-chief of the Osaka "Mainichi" and editor-in-chief of the Osaka "Shimpo." Mr. Hara visited America in 1908-9. He has held Cabinet positions several times and has been Premier of the Empire of Japan since September 29, 1918.—THE EDITORS.

THE idea of a League of Nations is no modern invention. Broadly stated, it is nothing but the sense of comradeship in our every-day intercourse applied to the community of nations. For good or evil, the modern world is a large-scale world, and its most characteristic features connected with finance, industry, and commerce are to a great extent international. Science, art, philanthropy, literature—even sport—are now fast assuming an international character. Never before have the communities and races of men met and mingled together as they are meeting and mingling to-day.

The modern world is essentially international. Internationalism is as inevitable as gravitation. In that sense it is in the abstract neither good nor bad. Its goodness or badness depends upon the mode of its application or manifestation. Unless, therefore, it is turned into a good channel, it will be worse than a wasted power and mankind will lose by it instead of gaining.

Side by side with internationalism we have nationalism, which is sometimes looked upon as detrimental or even opposed to internationalism. Nothing could be more erroneous. On the contrary, the road to a sound internationalism lies through a healthy nationalism. If we believe in the essential unity of humanity, if we feel that we are all fundamentally the same, irrespective of sex, age, race, or color, in virtue of our mere humanity, we must, however, admit, on the other hand, the value of variety and the uniqueness and individuality of every human soul. And if we admit this in individuals, we must also admit the unique corporate individuality of social groups and distinctive nationalities. The recognition of this fact leads to the acceptance of nationalism.

We are told to "do unto others as we would they should do unto us." But unless we first learn how "others" wish to be treated before we proceed to put the Golden Rule into practice I am afraid it may prove to be even a source of trouble and misunderstanding. There is a distinct possibility of finding that others are not like ourselves. And in setting out to know how others wish to be treated, let us fix in mind the self-evident truth that just as one man is different from his

Photograph by Maruki, of Tokyo, Japan
An autographed photograph presented by the Premier to The Outlook

MR. TAKASHI HARA, PREMIER OF JAPAN

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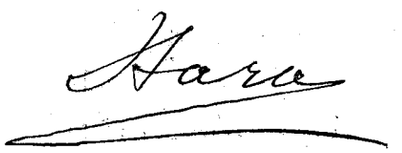
neighbor, so one nation is different from another in wants, views, and outlook on life.

It is a fundamental mistake to conceive of a human being as a mere mathematical unit and to suppose him to have just the same wants as another. Behind him are his ancestors; around him are his relations and kin looking back to a remoter common ancestry and common surroundings. In and among all these he lives and moves and has his being. I think it was an American writer who remarked that men may change their clothes, their politics, their wives, their religions, their philosophies, but they cannot change their grandfathers. A man is not self-existent; he is a secretion of the past and a reflection of his environment. The same may justly be said of that aggregation of individuals which is designated under the title of a nation.

To-day we are actually witnessing these two principles, nationalism and internationalism, in active ferment. The question naturally arises: How are these two apparently contradictory phenomena to be reconciled? The answer is, as I have said, that the road to internationalism lies through nationalism. A right understanding of the meaning and value of nationality is an indispensable preliminary to any and all attempts at a solution of the international situation. It will never do to level men down to a gray, indistinct cosmopolitanism and call it a process of internationalization.

We must recognize and honor the individuality of nations—that is to say, the different corporate inheritance of each—and then strive to find therein the true foundation of internationalism by laying hold of the eternal things in each nation which fundamentally unite our common humanity. Variety, rather than detracting from, adds to the final strength and beauty of the international structure; and that structure we must set ourselves to raise in a spirit of tolerance and respect for the varying genius of the different nations. Herein lies the fundamental principle of the world's peace.



Tokyo, April 23.

JAPANESE-AMERICAN RELATIONS

BY KIJURO SHIDEHARA

JAPANESE AMBASSADOR TO THE UNITED STATES

Mr. Shidehara, although a comparatively young man, has had a varied and interesting career in public office. Before entering his present post he had already been at Washington as a diplomatic official, and also at The Hague, Antwerp, and London.—THE EDITORS.

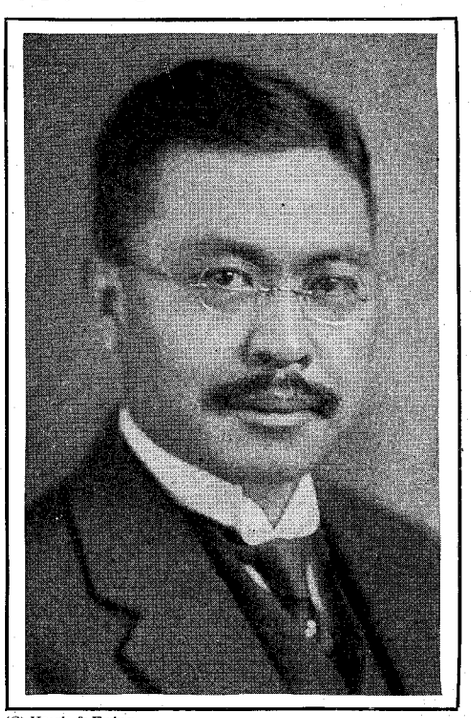
IN considering the relations of Japan with America, one truth stands out conspicuously as an aftermath of the World War which has just closed, and that is, that the relations of these two countries are destined to grow in intimacy and importance as time goes on. Thinking men on both sides of the ocean have long been conscious of forces which were moving to bring about a new era in the Pacific regions. The war has hastened these developments and clarified their outlines. To-day we have knowledge where but yesterday we speculated.

America and Japan are linked together by an ocean which no longer admits of being regarded as the back door of the world; it is the theater of a splendid human drama that is to be. About the shores of that great sea are gathered one-half the human race. Upon its waters the fleets of the world will ride, and across its great expanses the undeveloped commerce of all the earth will go and come in search of markets.

America and Japan, facing each other across this scene of activity, find themselves invested with a solemn trust. A responsibility is thrust upon them which they cannot avoid, even if they would. They can no more escape it than they can change their geographical positions. Fate has made partners of America and Japan. Upon them she has placed the obligation of administering a trust in which all humanity is interested.

In the discharge of this grave mandate, how will America and Japan acquit themselves?

History clearly shows that great wars are invariably followed by periods of mental unsettlement which seem at times to menace the stability of every human institution. Wars like that from which the world has just emerged are followed by psychological brain-storms which run like contagious diseases about the world, incapacitating men for clear thinking or rational action. It is largely because of this fact that problems of peace become at times more serious and perplexing than those of war. Not only do men lose the faculty of thinking calmly and sanely, but their moral judgments become obscured, making it difficult for them to distinguish between right and wrong. Under the stress of suffering and fear policies come into being which lay the foundations of future wars and complications of even greater danger.



(C) Harris & Ewing

KIJURO SHIDEHARA, AMBASSADOR FROM JAPAN TO THE UNITED STATES

Does it not become the people of Japan and America to-day to indulge in a little serious introspection? Are they in the proper mental and spiritual condition to face the problems before them? Are they prepared to deal creditably with issues which mean so much for humanity, and upon the wise solution of which must rest the safe and permanent structures of the future? The task is one which calls for serious self-examination, enlightened statesmanship, and high moral purpose. The grave responsibility is upon America and Japan to so adjust their partnership in the Pacific that lasting peace and harmonious co-operation shall be assured. They must find the bases for understandings which will secure not only peace between themselves but the peace and well-being of all the nations touching Pacific waters. The accomplishment of this purpose postulates the adjustment of mutually different standpoints in many respects, the control of passions and racial prejudices, and the elimination of selfishness and greed. It implies the exercise of patience with widespread ignorance, a willingness to compromise, and a capacity for sacrifice. If we cannot exercise these virtues, is there any way out except to fall back upon the time-worn subterfuges of expediency, which in all the world's history have led to nothing but disaster and human woe?

America and Japan are neighbors for all time. That is one of the conditions which cannot be altered. The practical question for each to ask is, What are our relations to be? Is it to our mutual interest to be grasping at each other's throats, or shall we find in each other that comradeship which is based upon

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good will and which makes for strength, happiness, and prosperity? If the latter course is the course of wisdom, how may we transport it from the realms of theory and make of it a living reality?

The first requisite in the promotion of good fellowship, which is so earnestly desired by the best minds of America and Japan, is a policy of absolute frankness. We can hope for no final solutions until our cards are on the table. We must learn, furthermore, to stop shying at facts. We must cease apologizing to each other for being different. As nature did not make us all alike, we must abandon the idea that we can improve upon nature's handiwork. We must reconcile ourselves to the fact that we are different in language, social customs and manners, and the color of our skins. When we have counted up these differences, we may then find it profitable to consider wherein we are alike and what things we have in common. Wide as our superficial differences may appear, the man of insight quickly discerns that our common interests and similarities far exceed our contrasts. We are all human beings, subject to the same general hopes and fears, striving for the same great goals of life.

In the longed-for interracial and international adjustments which make for peace there must be a further recognition of the principle of absolute fair play. There can be no double standard of morality in the alliance we seek. It is not admissible that rules of action should be binding upon one which are not binding upon both. There is a chivalry of international intercourse as imperative in its exactions as that which controls individual relationships.

In its ultimate analysis, the question of international relations is a moral one. Peace between nations on any other basis is a structure built on sand. Japan makes no claim to saintship or to the possession of exclusive virtue. Nor has she any illusions in regard to her own shortcomings and slips from grace. But she believes that she should be measured by universal standards. Beset as she is by many difficulties, she is conscious of a deep-seated desire to be right and to do right in all her international relations. She is especially desirous that the happy ties which for nearly seventy years have bound her to the people and Government of the United States should know no weakening. To preserve a friendship which is so precious to her, she is prepared to come more than half-way along any path of conciliation which is not incompatible with honor and manly self-respect.

It is confidently believed that deep down in the hearts and brains of the people of Japan and America will be found that saving element of wisdom, integrity, courage, and common sense which will ultimately make things right, and that the partnership of these two great nations in shaping the destinies of the Pacific will grow in strength and cordiality as the future unrolls.

Washington, D. C., May 12.

JAPAN'S TRADE WITH AMERICA

BY JUNNOSUKE INOUYE

GOVERNOR OF THE BANK OF JAPAN

Mr. Inouye, who was born in 1869, has been connected with the Bank of Japan since 1895. It goes without saying that he is considered one of the leading authorities of Japan on all economic questions.—THE EDITORS.

DURING the year 1919 we sold our goods to America to the amount of yen 828,000,000,[1] and bought American goods to the amount of yen 766,000,000, which sums are 40 per cent and 35 per cent of the total exports and imports of Japan, respectively.

Among our exports to America raw silk and silk fabrics stand first, aggregating last year yen 600,000,000 for the former and yen 50,000,000 for the latter. Our export of raw silk especially has shown an enormous increase during the last few years; during the five years from 1915 to 1919, inclusive, the increase in our export of raw silk was 85 per cent in quantity and 372 per cent in value. Although our silk-reeling industry has already realized a remarkable development all over the country, it is expected to be improved still further. It is true that during the war the cost of production was also increasing in this industry, with an appreciation of prices in general, but it is quite probable that we shall increase our present production of raw silk by 40 or 50 per cent.

Again, some industrial products, such as porcelain, toys, etc., which used to be supplied to the American market from Germany, have begun, as a result of the war, to be exported to America from Japan. This state of affairs will be permanent, at least to a considerable degree.

Of our imports from America raw cotton comes first in importance. This amounted to yen 286,000,000 last year. There being circumstances under which our importation of Indian cotton in years to come will be unlikely to be as great as heretofore, Japan will buy cotton much more from America in the future than at present, Chinese cotton being used only as a substitute to make up deficiencies. As to steel and machinery also, it is natural that we should depend on America for these things, since the recovery of the iron industry in Europe seems to be a slow matter. The result will be a gradual increase in the importation of American goods to this country. Thus there is the prospect for a greater expansion both in imports and exports—in other words, for a closer relationship of business transactions between the United States and Japan.

Now, turning to the position of the United States as a money market, we find that she has grown in effective influence to an extraordinary extent since pre-war days, and New York now has taken the place of London as the financial center of the world. Not a few of the transactions which formerly were financed in London are now handled through New York. For instance, the accounts accruing from Japanese raw silk transactions, of which 90 per cent used to be settled in London before the war, are now financed to the extent of 60 per cent in New York. Moreover, the rates of our foreign exchange with all countries, which used to be determined according to the trade balance between England and Japan, since the outbreak of the war have come to be fixed with the balance between the United States and Japan as the basis. In a word, the settlement of accounts in New York is not merely for the trade between America and Japan, but for transactions of a more general character. Under such circumstances, it is no wonder that the financial relations of the two countries have become very much closer recently, especially since the United States removed the embargo on gold. New York has become gradually destined for a position of international financial leadership, and this tendency will be more strongly in evidence if the money rates are kept at a moderate standard, and also if the businesses of bank acceptance and discounting are developed rapidly to meet the necessity of the times.

Now the financial relation between London and the chief Eastern markets, such as Shanghai, Singapore, Bombay, and Sydney, is indeed enviably intimate. This is due to the effort that England has been making for many years in relation to her investments and her business transactions with her dependencies. It is of course not very probable that England will easily be deprived of her prominent position in connection with those markets; but if the United States comes to invest a larger amount of money, and also to make a greater effort on behalf of her trade in the Eastern markets, especially in China, it will not be very difficult for her to establish a close connection between New York and those markets.

[1] A yen is worth 49.84 cents at par and at present is worth 50.75. With most foreign currencies below the currency of the United States, the Japanese is a conspicuous exception.

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THE 'POSSUM AND THE DINOSAUR

STAFF CORRESPONDENCE FROM CALIFORNIA BY GREGORY MASON

IN that remote period known as the Mesozoic Age the 'possum flourished side by side with the gigantic dinosaur. The dinosaur died because he could not adjust himself to changing conditions on the crust of the earth. The 'possum, a much simpler physical machine, whose needs were fewer and whose adaptability was greater, is with us to-day by virtue of his superior economic composition and greater adaptability.

When I saw Japanese and Americans living side by side in California, on a recent tour of investigation, I thought of the 'possum and the dinosaur. The house of the American farmer in California is generally larger and more imposing than the house of his Japanese neighbor. The American likes to have an expensive motor car, the Japanese can generally get along with a Ford. The diet of the American is heavier, richer, and more expensive than the diet of the Japanese. Any one who has been to Japan knows these things, but a visit to California, where the civilizations of America and Japan may be seen side by side, emphasizes the great differences between these civilizations, and especially the economic difference. Materially, the American civilization is more showy, grander, more expensive—in short, more dinosaurian.

The problem created by the immigration of a considerable number of Japanese to this country, most of whom have settled on the Pacific Coast, is more than a matter of local concern; it is a National problem. Indeed, it is even bigger than that, or, rather, there are two problems, a National one and an international one. Certainly it is a mistake to think, as not a few Americans from the Eastern States do think, that the importance of the so-called Japanese question is confined to California. In spite of a natural suspicion to the contrary, begotten by the Californian tendency to boast of California's superlative patriotism (see the patriotic legends and devices on the front pages of most San Francisco newspapers), your Californian is a good, average American. Under the same circumstances, a man from Virginia or Massachusetts would have reacted to the presence of a large number of Japanese in his State just as the Californian has reacted.

The larger of the two questions thrown into relief by the contact between Japanese and Americans is the question of the 'possum and the dinosaur; it is the question of whether an extravagant, high-geared civilization, like the civilization of the white peoples dominating Europe and America to-day, can long endure in the face of competition from the less extravagant, lower-geared, less fuel-consuming civilization of the yellow peoples of Asia. This question is of the sort which fascinates men and women who like to contemplate history in long stretches, and in the long run of course this question is of vastly more concern than the immediate issues which have arisen as the result of Japanese immigration to the United States. It is those immediate issues, however, with which we are now mainly concerned. But in considering them it is important to remember that larger background of which they are a part.

What is commonly called on the Pacific Coast "the Japanese question" is much simpler than is generally believed. But nine out of ten writers and investigators who approach this subject fall into one fundamental error; that is, the error of supposing that this question is primarily an economic one.

The Japanese question is not an economic question at all; it is entirely a racial question.

It is true that the Japanese in California have a lower standard of living than the whites; it is true that the Japanese farmer can raise larger crops to the acre than the American farmer, and at lower expense. But again and again in many States of this country we have seen Swedish or Irish or Italian or Greek or Hungarian or German immigrants come in and completely defeat native-born farmers or merchants economically. Yet there has never been any noticeable demand to drive out the Irish or Hungarian or Italian elements from this country. Why not? Because people of these nationalities are racially pleasing to us. We are willing to intermarry with them; we do intermarry with them, and very quickly absorb them into the racial conglomeration which makes up the population of America. But in general we are not willing to intermarry with Japanese; with some exceptions, we do not intermarry with them. In short, they are not racially acceptable to us. Hence our objection to their economic competition. *But this economic competition is only a secondary matter; the fundamental difficulty is the barrier of racial prejudice.*

Of course the Chinese had their turn as objects of race prejudice in California. After we had treated our treaty with China as a scrap of paper and excluded the Chinese, there began to be felt in California a need for laborers to replace them. Japanese immigration was encouraged. By 1907, however, Californians were growing alarmed at the rapid influx of Japanese, and this country then entered into the "gentlemen's agreement" to exclude Japanese laborers. As a result of this, the Japanese population in this country declined between 1908 and 1913. Since 1913 it has been increasing again. This increase does not necessarily prove that the Japanese Government has been lax in observing the "gentlemen's agreement," because that agreement admits to this country Japanese who have formerly been residents here, parents, wives, and children of residents, settled agriculturists, and the whole body of non-laboring Japanese, such as merchants, students, diplomats, travelers, etc. Visits by the latter class of Japanese were naturally greatly increased as a result of the tremendous growth in Japanese-American trade which was produced by the war (Japanese exports to America increased threefold and Japanese imports from America increased fivefold during the five-year period between 1914 and 1918, inclusive).

When one considers all that the toil of Japanese and Chinese has meant to our Pacific Coast, one is obliged to admit that the native American population of that district can be charged with a very unpleasant fault, namely, ingratitude. The present wave of anti-Japanese feeling on the Coast, which began last year, is one of the most bitter in the many successive waves of anti-Asiatic feeling. Such organizations as the California Oriental Exclusion League and the Native Sons of the Golden West Anti-Japanese Committee, and such individuals as United States Senator Phelan, State Senator Inman, and Mr. V. S. McClatchy, publisher of the Sacramento "Bee," are leading the drive against the Japanese. At present Japanese are not permitted to buy land in California unless they were born in this country. All others are confined to the privilege of leasing land for not more than three years. It is now proposed to pass State laws which would prevent even Japanese born in this country from owning land and would stop the leasing of land by all Japanese.

The rough facts of the situation of the Japanese in this country are easy to get. There are some 120,000 Japanese in the United States, of whom more than two-thirds are settled in California. The State with the second largest population of Japanese is Washington. The Japanese are not accused of underbidding the white man in the labor market, as the Chinese were accused. On the contrary, Japanese labor is as well paid as, and in many cases better paid than, native American labor. But the Japanese on the Coast must not be thought of mainly as laborers. For the most part they are a class of independent farmers and merchants. They are not Anarchists, not even Socialists. They obey American laws scrupulously; they are very energetic and very industrious, and there's the rub! They are too industrious to please the Americans. They make two blades of grass grow where the American makes one.

To a very large extent Japanese farmers in California have taken land which was considered worthless by the Americans before the Orientals came. The Japanese say, "We are condemned for our virtues." The very opponents of the Japanese admit this. Hark to that bitter Japanese foe, Mr. McClatchy, telling a Congressional committee the reasons why he considers the Japanese undesirable residents of California:

"The reasons are complimentary rather than otherwise," says Mr. McClatchy.

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"The Japanese has energy and ambition. He will work very long hours. He will work for low wages at first. He has co-operation which is greater, you might say, than in any of our labor unions. . . . He has respect for his superiors and parents. So far as police records go, the cities don't have trouble with Japanese."

In another part of Mr. McClatchy's testimony he made a statement which is very illuminating. "The objections are that they [the Japanese] are non-assimilable," said Mr. McClatchy. "They don't intermarry and we wouldn't want them to intermarry." There you have it in a nutshell. "*We wouldn't want them to intermarry.*"

There, in Mr. McClatchy's own words, you have indisputable proof that the prime objection to the Japanese is racial, not economic. From dozens of Californian I have heard the same objection. It is, "We don't want them marrying our girls," or "Who wants a Jap as a son-in-law?" or, "We don't want Japanese children mixing with our children in the schools," or "Japanese won't Americanize; they don't mix with us any more than oil mixes with water."

For this non-assimilability of the Japanese who are more to blame, the Japanese or the Americans? In my opinion, the Americans are mainly to blame for the fact that the Japanese element which comes to this country remains an unkneaded lump in the National dough. There are Americans who naturally like and admire the Japanese, who enjoy mingling with them socially, and who have no prejudice against marrying them. But those who are in this class must face the fact that they belong to a very small minority. Years of intercourse between the two races will be necessary before present fundamental racial prejudices are broken down. In the meantime, in a practical spirit, we must face the immediate issues created by racial prejudices on the part of the great American majority.

The California Oriental Exclusion League has drawn up a platform of five planks. One plank is a demand that the Federal Constitution be so amended that no child born in the United States shall be given the rights of an American citizen unless both parents are of a race eligible to citizenship. This would mean that a child born in Chicago of a Japanese father and an American mother could not be a citizen of the United States. Such an amendment would be contrary to the whole political philosophy of the United States, to the entire spirit of American government. Another demand of the League is that the Asiatic shall be forever debarred from American citizenship. This is based on a gloomy belief that present race prejudices will always be insurmountable, a pessimistic theory which it is to be hoped most Americans do not share. The other three points in the League's programme may be summed up in the third one, which is entitled "Rigorous exclusion of Japanese as emigrants."

It seems to me that much can be said for this plank in the League's platform. So long as the majority of Americans entertain the racial prejudices which they hold at present it would be a mistake to permit any considerable increase in the number of Japanese living in this country. No one can question the right of the United States to exclude Japanese or any other people it chooses to exclude. Japan certainly cannot question this right, as Japan herself excludes Chinese laborers from the Island Empire. "Rigorous exclusion" is perhaps too strong a term, but my opinion is that Japanese immigration ought to be so restricted that the number of Japanese residing in this country will not appreciably increase. If this is done, the present flurry of racial feeling in California will subside. When that has happened, everything possible ought to be done to make the Japanese already in this country feel that we do not begrudge them any of the fair treatment which we give to immigrants from other nations.

The San Francisco Bay Federation of Churches, after a careful study of the situation of the Japanese in California three months ago, passed the following resolutions. I believe that the Federation of Churches has indicated so accurately the general principles which ought to be followed, and phrased them so happily, that I cannot do better than quote them here:

> In the existing circumstances, the restriction of Oriental immigration is both necessary and wise, and the existing agreement between Japan and America should be continued, and, if necessary, strengthened.
>
> We deprecate the spirit of venom and bitterness that is being sedulously injected into this discussion. Our National honor and our sense of international morality demand that our alien residents and their children be treated justly.
>
> We heartily indorse the effort of our National Government for the Americanization of our alien elements, and we believe that in order to Americanize them we should deal with them sympathetically and in accordance with our traditional spirit of equity and fair play. Otherwise, we will nullify our attempts at making loyal Americans out of them and their children.

You cannot dispose of the question of the Japanese in this country without remembering its bearing on the whole position of Japan in the world. The Japanese islands are already overcrowded. The population is increasing at the rate of seven hundred thousand a year. Already insular Japan has sixty million people in a territory smaller than the State of California. Japan must have an outlet for her growing population. If we are going to deny the Japanese the right to come to this country, we can with so much less good grace object to Japanese emigration to other parts of the world. We have a right to reduce or prohibit Japanese immigration into this country; we have no right to object to proper Japanese expansion in the Far East. But a good many of the individuals and newspapers whose outcry against the presence of Japanese in California is the loudest, also shriek "outrage" at every report of increasing Japanese strength in any part of the world. This serves only to weaken their protests in regard to California. In determining how to settle the particular problem created by the presence of Japanese in this country, the American public ought to try to avoid being confused by the claim of misguided or corrupt yellow journalists or junkers who have already done irreparable harm by spreading the myth of the "yellow peril."

Finally, if we are forced to the conclusion that Japanese immigration to this country ought to be "rigorously restricted," on the grounds that Americans cannot stand the competition of this industrious people which they refuse to assimilate, we ought to remember that such a decision to keep out the Japanese will be no credit to America. At the very best it will be only the postponement of an evil day. For if the native-born American, who nowadays, alas! is too proud to work with his hands, cannot stand the competition of Japanese in America, will not the native-born American eventually succumb to the competition of Japanese and other Asiatics in the Far East?

We may legislate until we are blue in the face, but we must remember that the laws of nature are stronger than the laws of man. The law of the survival of the fittest is as much in force to-day as ever. The best way, of course, for Americans to meet the competition of Japanese in this country would be for them to become as industrious and as co-operative in producing wealth from the soil as Mr. McClatchy testifies the Japanese are. If we exclude Japanese, and yet continue to be too proud to work with our hands, can we escape the day of reckoning?

Is it not natural for one who observes the luxury, the gross waste, the lack of co-operation, the class warfare, which permeates American and European civilization to-day to ask himself if that civilization can endure? Must not the thoughtful man and woman sometimes wonder if nature, in enforcing the survival of the fittest, will not make our civilization give way before one which is simpler, less high-geared, which burns less gasoline?

We Americans have been living on our capital, we have been burning up our resources on the assumption that they were inexhaustible. An expert has just estimated that at the present rate in the increase of the automobile habit by 1925 we shall need 800,000,000 barrels of petroleum for our motor cars alone, a quantity considerably greater than we were able to get the past year for all purposes combined. From the pulpit, from the press, on every hand, men preach the necessity of economy, the necessity of getting back to earth and producing. There is much preaching, there is little practice. Very well, but let us remember that nature's laws are inexorable. If the dinosaur cannot adjust his economy to nature's requirements in the race of self-preservation, the 'possum can.

San Francisco, California.

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HOW TO SEE THE REAL JAPAN

BY YOSHIO KINOSHITA

DIRECTOR JAPAN TOURIST BUREAU

The author of this article is Director of the Imperial Government Railways as well as head of the Tourist Bureau. He studied railway traffic problems in the United States and Europe in 1905–'6 and '7.—THE EDITORS.

OBSERVATION, study, and pleasure—these are the purposes for which one travels. In Japan ample opportunity for fulfilling that triple object of travel is afforded a tourist. Japan is not to be sought only for its Fuji, its cherry blossoms, and its geisha girls. Wondrously beautiful scenery, an ancient and unique civilization, a highly developed and powerfully appealing art, and quaint and attractive customs make Japan an ideal tourist land.

To the uninitiated Japan may seem to be a country veneered with the material civilization of the West—a poor, spurious imitation of the West, so to speak—with very little that is worthy of the serious attention and deep appreciation of Westerners. So it may strike the globe-trotters, who "do" Japan with the rapidity of lightning, and whose acquaintance with Japan does not extend much beyond the ugliness of the treaty ports, where both Japanese and European civilizations are shown to their disadvantage. One might point out without fear of contradiction that half a century of Europeanization—to which process Japan has constantly been exposed—has not been sufficient completely to change Japan and her people. Her culture is a fruit of slow growth, representing a gradual evolution of twenty-five centuries, and is too deep-rooted to be easily replaced. Modern Japan has adopted the ways of the West to that extent which is considered necessary to the future unfolding of her peculiar civilization and to the accomplishment of her mission in the companionship of the world Powers.

Though a newcomer in the comity of nations, Japan is a venerable country, with a historic past. This means that she holds an honorable position in fine arts. The country is rich in monuments of art—temples, etc.—in which are embodied the æsthetic past of the nation.

Relics of art on which the artistic geniuses of the country have set their seal are no doubt a great attraction to a tourist, but the beauty of scenery with which Japan is so lavishly endowed is no less appealing. Superb coast views, romantic mountains, picturesque rivers, and beautiful lakes—these greet the eye of a traveler at every turn. Every season has its own peculiar charms. Even in the summer months tourists may have many an hour of thrilling exercise and pleasure in scaling the noble peaks of the Japanese Alps or other heights, or in boating down the rapids of the numerous mountain-flanked rivers.

But scenic attractions and monuments of art and history are not all a tourist wants; he longs for amusements, and for things of beauty as souvenirs to take back to his dear ones at home. Japan is able to give full satisfaction even in these respects. The plays of the old school with their wonderful stage effect in coloring, the *No* dance with its dignity softened by art, *judo*, representing the strength of the gentle, wrestling, fencing, tea ceremonies, flower arrangement—the list of amusements that will never fail to interest a visitor from abroad is a very long one. Moreover, in provincial towns quaint and picturesque customs still survive, and festivals, which are both numerous and varied, are made occasions for their exhibition. As for souvenirs, those eloquent reminders of many a pleasant day a tourist has enjoyed in this fair land, they are rich in variety, comprising porcelains, color prints, silk fabrics, ivory carvings, lacquered ware, bronze and silver ornaments, cut-velvet pictures, drawnwork, embroideries, and countless more.

The immense expense of water that lies between America and Japan is a barrier only in appearance—in reality it connects rather than separates. The space of two short weeks is sufficient to cross the ocean, and this can comfortably be done by any one of the sea greyhounds which ply between the two countries. When the tourist is once landed on Japanese soil, an arterial system of railway lines aggregating six thousand miles in extent carries him wherever he pleases. The more important trains carry sleeping and dining cars, which add greatly to the comfort of travel. Places more or less distant from the main lines are connected by automobiles or light railways. Tourist points of importance possess European hotels, and no inconvenience is felt by those who may desire to make a long stay. In common with the world-wide rise of prices, the cost of everything in Japan has increased greatly in the last few years, and the hotels have been obliged to raise their former moderate scale of rates. The charges including meals are now from yen 12 or 13 and upwards per day in the cities, and from yen 7½ or 8 in the country. (A yen is approximately fifty cents.)

Enjoying a most agreeable climate, Japan gives pleasure to travelers in all seasons, but if choice is to be exercised, spring and autumn, respectively represented by the cherry blossom and the chrysantheum, must be given the preference.

However, if travelers are desirous of avoiding congestion both at hotels and on trains and want to make a leisurely trip, they are strongly recommended to choose the other seasons than spring, when the increase in the number of passengers may hinder us from affording ample accommodation and comfort. Wearing apparel in winter need not be different from that of Western countries, but clothes for summer use should be as light as possible. Mountaineering and sea bathing in summer and skiing and bathing in hot springs in winter—these are the popular recreations of the seasons. The Japanese Alps are a celebrated treasury of alpine plants, and this fact heightens the fascination of exploring the beauties of that now popular summer resort. Most of the Japanese hot springs are found in picturesque surroundings, and many of them are reputed to possess high medicinal efficacy. The snow in the Japanese skiing resorts is judged by specialists to be well fitted for the sport, bearing a close resemblance in character to the snow in Scandinavia.

The total railway fare for a short trip, traveling first-class throughout, and visiting Yokohama, Tokyo, Nikko, Miyanoshita, Nara, Kyoto, Osaka, Kobe, and Shimonoseki, is about $28. The space of two weeks is too short for the full enjoyment of a trip in Japan, as the itinerary in such case would necessarily be confined to a commonplace tourist route. Such a hurried trip should be avoided if possible, as at least five or six weeks are required to do full justice to Japan and the varied attractions which rightly claim the attention of a foreign tourist. The period just mentioned will allow a traveler to go off the beaten track and have a delightful glimpse of old Japan, unchanged by modern innovations, an experience which will no doubt be deeply appreciated by people from abroad. It is true that travel in the country is not free from some degree of discomfort and inconvenience, but there will be found ample compensation. He alone has seen real Japan, the soul of Japan, who has stepped off the regular tourist route and rubbed shoulders with simple rustics or penetrated into the inner recesses of nature, "far from the madding crowd's ignoble strife." An individual whose temperament is so unromantic that he sees no enjoyment in "roughing it," who is not satisfied unless he is fed and housed as in his native place, such a person always is destined to be confined to his home country; it would be a mistake, a grievous mistake, for such a person to undertake a foreign trip. Even within half a day's distance from the capital, in the heart of the Chichibu Mountains, for instance, romantic peaks and clear streams make such a happy combination that a traveler who finds himself in their midst will feel as if he were a guest in a bit of fairyland.

In Europe foreign travelers, especially American travelers, are made much of owing to the purse they liberally open. To make money from the tourist business is not a bad thing, provided the money got is the price willingly paid for effective

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Photograph by Adachi

JAPANESE GEISHA GIRLS AT DINNER—POURING OUT A CUP OF SAKÉ

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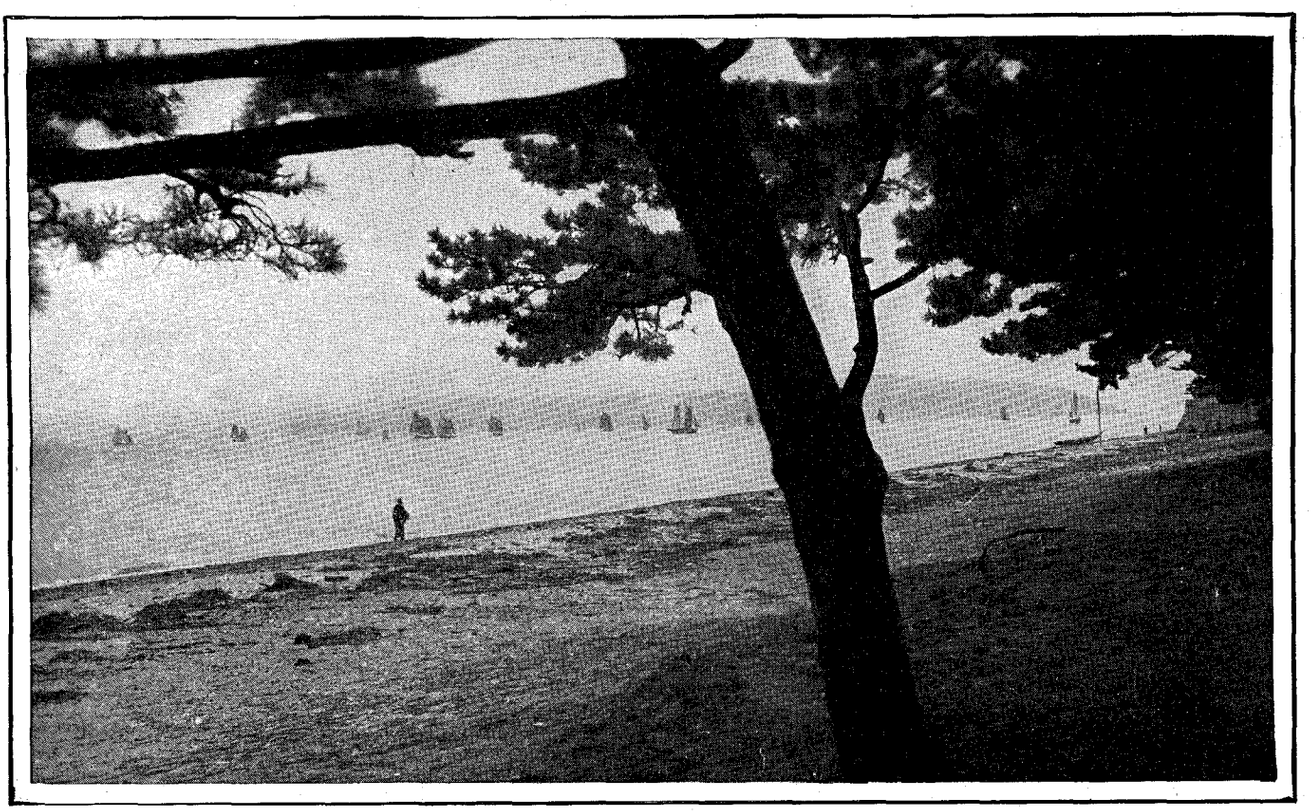
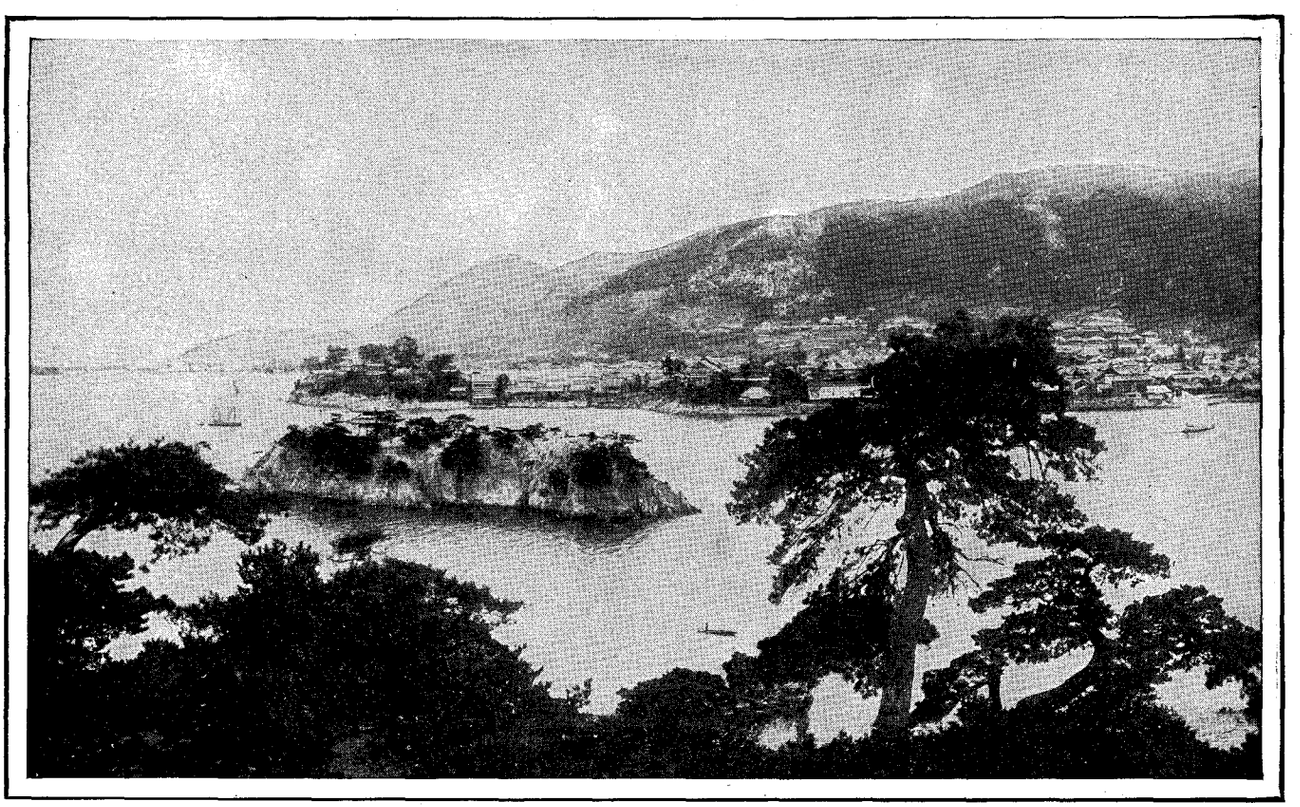


A HEALTH RESORT IN THE INLAND SEA—MAIKO-NO-HAMA, FACING AWAJISHIMA ISLAND



THE FAMOUS INLAND SEA, INTERSPERSED WITH NUMBERLESS BEAUTIFUL ISLETS

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service; but a country's desire for an increase of tourists from beyond the seas should be actuated by a higher motive than that of the accumulation of wealth. To the minds of men of light and leading in Japan an inflow of tourist traffic into our country means a better foreign understanding of Japan and its people. By way of further promoting our intercourse with America, whose traditional friendship we have learned to appreciate, we earnestly hope that the future will see a good number of American intellectuals, people with warm sympathy and keen judgment, coming to us for purposes of study and observation. We firmly believe that the Japanese people can stand the test of deeper acquaintance. We lift up our hands and invite Americans—real, true Americans, the enlightened intellectual aristocracy, who form the backbone of the great Republic, to "look us through and through." Our beckoning is especially directed to those educationists who are devoting themselves to building up a better America and to those college boys who are destined to steer the ship of state nearer her goal. Let them see with their own eyes and judge with their own heads whether we Japanese are a people fit to go hand in hand with them in the work of furthering the progress of the world, or are deserving of being kept at a distance by a rifle. We are thoroughly confident; gold is gold, however closely scrutinized.

College boys are recommended with especial emphasis to avail themselves of their long summer vacations to come to our shores, because they will be given ample opportunities of coming into close contact with our college boys, who are also given a vacation of generally more than two months' duration. They will be able to penetrate our country quite freely in company with our boys, to realize the true state of things, and to form real friendships with our boys. It is to be noted with deep regret that the amount of hotel accommodation in Japan is not at present quite adequate to meet the demand created by the ever-increasing volume of tourist traffic. But the inadequacy of hotel accommodation is not confined to Japan; it is being keenly felt in most of the great cities of the world, such as London and Paris, which are visited by vast numbers of foreigners. By way of a change, some tourists may be tempted to stay in high-class Japanese inns. In this case some little adjustment must be made and some little inconvenience may have to be borne by the foreign guests, but these troubles are amply compensated for by the pleasure of novelty, a closer contact with Japanese life, and a deeper penetration into the inner workings of the Japanese mind.

For the reason already stated, it is not advisable for tourists to visit Japan in large parties. By so doing they cannot expect to travel without trouble. They will find it difficult to obtain hotel accommodations and other facilities. A wiser and better plan is to travel alone or in small parties. The worries of travel, which are liable to be multiplied when traveling in large parties, are then reduced to a minimum, and the success of the trip is assured. Japanese capitalists and enterprising men are not slow to see the necessity of expanding the hotel accommodations in their country. Plans are now maturing to establish four or five big modern hotels, distributed among the more important tourist points, and, as there is reason to believe that these schemes will be realized in a couple of years, the insufficiency of hotels will very shortly be remedied. Last, but not least, is to be mentioned the work of the Japan Tourist Bureau. It is an organization intended for the promotion of the welfare of foreign tourists in Japan. Its aim is not to make money, but to give tourists free service regarding everything appertaining to travel in Japan, from the supply of time-tables to the issuing of introductions. The object it always keeps in view is that each and every visitor who arrives in Japan should leave these shores with pleasant impressions. It is my earnest advice to all people who are intending to visit Japan to avail themselves freely of the services offered by the "J. T. B.," with its chain of offices in all important tourist points. Then, before leaving for home, let them just drop in at one of the "J. T. B." offices to say whether they are satisfied with the "J. T. B." service. The visitor's approval is the highest compliment the Bureau can hope to receive and his good opinion the greatest honor it can aspire after.

THE SEASON'S FASHIONS IN JAPAN

BY OSCAR E. RILEY

Mr. Riley is manager of the Japan Society of New York. After receiving the degree of Bachelor of Arts in 1911 and the degree of Bachelor of Journalism in 1912 from the University of Missouri he was for four years financial editor of the St. Louis "Globe-Democrat." After that for two and a half years he was news editor of the "Japan Advertiser," of Tokyo.—THE EDITORS.

NATURE, with her many moods, changes her outward appearance with every season. Woman, with her many moods, likewise has a way of changing her styles with the seasons.

Women of the Orient, as well as of the Occident, take delight in this change of costumes. Knowing this, one need not be an established prophet to predict that failure will attend the propaganda of those who would have women dress in a severe, all-the-year, uniform-like garb.

American styles include change in cut as well as in colors. Japanese kimonos, with one exception, remain the same in cut throughout decades, while changing in color and design. That exception lies in the part of the sleeve which suspends below the elbow and serves as a capacious pocket. One season it will be square, another rounded.

The kimono of a Japanese matron or girl is made of a piece of cloth fourteen inches wide and from nine and one-third to ten yards long. Whenever the kimono needs laundering, it is taken apart, washed, laid flat on long boards to dry, and then the strips are basted again into their original kimono form.

The basic colors of the kimono of this season are purplish gray, plum, and subdued Bordeaux, overlaid with faint stripes and with designs of many kinds. These designs are generally in leaf-green this season. The old conservative families are wearing browns, grays, and dark blues.

The *haori*, or outer coat, which during the war was black, is now preferably dark plum in color, and made of heavy crêpe de Chine. The patterns of leaves, sprays of flowers, or pine needles are embroidered on the haori. Silk thread of different colors is used for this embroidery. The ordinary haori, which formerly was sold for $35, has been selling for about $85 this season, while the cheap silk haori worn by maids and cooks, formerly costing about $8, has been selling in Tokyo and Osaka this spring for $30.

The *obi*, a sash of stiff silk folded once, extends three times around the waist, and has about eight feet to spare. This eight feet is tied in the back into bows of various kinds, depending upon the age of the wearer, the occasion, and the style of the day. Older women usually wear a flat, square bow. Younger women often prefer a butterfly bow, which is especially worn on gala occasions, when the handsomest obi make their appearance. The obi this season are more gorgeous and more expensive than ever. An obi worn by a fashionable woman costs not less than $100.

Diamonds are being worn more than ever in Japan, with two-carat stones a common sight. Gold and platinum rings are observed on every hand—almost—whereas they were rarely seen even so short a time as two or three years ago. The diamonds also incrust hanging watch fobs and obi ornaments.

This year there has been emphasized the movement started a few years ago of wearing furs. The former modest neckpieces are being supplanted by handsome moleskin, ermine, sable, and white-fox sets, with muffs to match.

The question of spring millinery does not trouble the Japanese woman, as her black and glossy hair is built up into a

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Adachi

JAPANESE FASHIONS, EUROPEAN AND NATIVE

The three daughters of Marquis Hachisuka in their native dresses are greeting three ladies of the Court at a garden party given by the Marquis. "The comparison," says our Japanese informant, "is a fair one because the ladies belong to a similar stratum in society"

coiffure which ornaments and amply protects her head. The pins and combs which go to make up the headdress are expensive and of great variety. They consist of jade, carvings, coral, and amber, as well as gold, platinum, and precious stones.

Japanese styles for Japanese women have been the vogue for centuries. These graceful and artistic styles are ideally suited to the Japanese figure, and the women of to-day show their good sense in adhering to these softly colorful costumes.

In its essential form, the kimono, like Fujiyama, has remained changeless and a thing of beauty. It is in color and design that the Japanese woman finds expression for the yearnings of her inmost self—her heritage from Mother Nature.

JAPANESE POETS AND POETRY

BY YONE NOGUCHI

One of the foremost living Japanese poets is Yoné Noguchi. "Mostly self-taught as far as his literary ability is concerned," says "Who's Who in Japan." Mr. Noguchi married an American woman, and much of his early literary training was received in the United States. He is almost as well known in the literary circles of America and England as in those of his own country.—THE EDITORS.

I OFTEN wonder at the difference between the words of English poets and the daily speech of common people; and I think that it is not necessary to go to Milton or Dryden for the proof. The poetical words used by Tennyson, Browning, Francis Thompson, and even Yeats, are certainly different from those spoken in the London streets or an English village shadowed by a church spire or darkened by dense foliage. But, on the other hand, how similar are the words of Japanese poets and those of the common people! Is it that the Japanese poets, whether they be Uta poets or Hokku writers, are condescending to the common people? Or is it that the common people of Japan are entering into the realm of poesy? Or is it that our Japanese phraseology belongs to either of them, or does not belong to either of them, through its virtue of being neutral in nature?

Suppose a pensive young lady is standing by a veranda opened to the garden with blooming cherry trees, and her eyes are following the snow-white petals of cherry blossoms hastening to the ground. And suppose she murmurs with a sigh, "Why do the flowers fall in such a flurry?" Now compare such an exclamation with the following Uta poem by Kino Tomonori:

'Tis the spring day
With lovely far-away light. . . .
Why must the flowers fall
With hearts unquiet?

It is plain to see how the words of Japanese poets and common people join hands. This particular point is most worthy of notice in the discussion of the differences and similarities between the East and West in literature.

It is said in the West that the poets are a race apart. The fact that our Japanese poets are not a race apart should be the very focus for a discussion of Japanese poets. While in the West the poets claim special regard and, indeed, immortality for themselves, we in Japan treat the poet as a natural phenomenon, as natural as a flower or bird.

I admit that we Japanese as poets are lacking in creative power, and do not aim, like many Western poets, at becoming rebuilders of life. We are taught not to deal with poetry as a mere art, but to

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look upon it as the most necessary principle along which our real life shall be developed. When we kneel before poetry, it is our desire to create a clarified pure realm where we can, through the inspiration of rhythm, arrange our own minds. And then we recognize the existence of the compromising ground of passion, where we as members of society found our safety. What great uncompromising creators of passion were Shelley, Byron, Browning, and Swinburne! They were so earnest in their desire for the recreation of life, and not afraid were they, when their desire reached its climax, even to risk reaching a condition of confused intricacy. They were indeed great and wonderful heroes. We cannot help thinking, on the other hand, what cowards the majority of Japanese poets have been.

I respect that attitude of Western poets in wishing to rebuild or recreate their own lives; and also I can well understand why they ascribe importance to their intellectual power. A great literary danger lies in this, of course, because there is nothing more sad and terrible for poets than to enslave themselves to intellect.

But we have also our own literary danger. I mean, that we often mistake a simple and cold morality for an art. I should like to know what is a more dangerous thing for poets than this sad morality. There are only a few Japanese poets who have failed from their abuse of moods and passions; but we know so many cases wherein their poetical failure was quite complete under the stifling breath of conventional morality. This damage would not necessarily be below that inflicted by intellect; it might be greater. We notice that the Western poets often attempt to discover a poetical theory even in the waving plaits of Apollo's robe and analyze intellectually a little cloud flying in the sky. Admitting that their poetical theory and intellectual power are doubtless great, I have no hesitation in declaring that it is they who harden, shrink, and wither their own art. It is true to say that they owe much to the matter of form for the great development of their epics and dramas. Also it is true that the undeveloped form of Japanese poetry has given a mighty freedom for our poets to fly into an invisible spiritual domain. We can say again that, if these poets both of the West and the East often stray into the field of non-poetry, it is the result of their too close attachment to forms.

Of course we want more passion and intellect in our Japanese poets, and also properly tempered patience and effort. And at the same time we should hope that the Western poets would forget their passion and intellect to advantage and enter into the real poetical life born out of awakening from madness. I have no quarrel with a critic when he applies the word "mad" to his Western poets; but we Japanese would be pleased to see and admire the rare moment when madness grows strangely calm and returns to its normal condition, and there we will find our own real poetry. Not the moving dynamic aspect of all the phenomena, but their settled still aspect, inspired the Japanese poets—at least the Japanese poets of olden days—to real poetry. But I know that the times are changing when we must, I think, cultivate the really living dynamic life. And I am afraid, with many others, that such a new literary step may bring us into an unhappy compromise with Western literature. Of course there are poets and writers both East and West who know only how to compromise. But, on the other hand, we have a natural-born Easterner, for instance, Wordsworth, in the West, and there may be a natural-born Westerner in the East, who will bring the East and West together into true understanding, not through faint-hearted compromise but by the real strength of independence which alone knows the meaning of harmony.

To-day we must readjust the meanings of all things or give a new interpretation to all the old meanings; and we must solve the problem of life and the world from our real obedience to laws and knowledge that will make the inevitable turn to a living song, and learn the true meaning of time from the evanescence of psychical life; then our human lives will become true and living.

We must realize the ephemeral aspect of moments when time moves, and also the still aspect of infinity when it settles down; seek the meaning of moments out of the bosom of infinity, and again that of infinity from the changing heart of moments—that is the secret of real poetry. The moments that suggest the still aspect of infinity are accidental, therefore living; again the infinity that is nothing but another revelation of moments is absolute, therefore quiet and full of strength and truth. The real poetry should be accidental and also absolute. See the river and mountains and trees, see the smiling garden flowers, see the breaking clouds of the sky. See also the lonely moon walking a precipitate pathless way through the clouds. The natural phenomena are, under any circumstances, revealing both meanings of the accidentalism which is born from the absolute. When our great poets of Japan write only of a shiver of a tree or a flower, of a single isolated aspect of nature, that means that they are singing of infinity from its accidental revelation.

The poetical attitude of Wordsworth was anarchical when, singing of the small celandine, daisy, and daffodils, he gave even a little natural phenomenon a great sense of dignity by making it a center of the universe, and broke the stupid sense of proportion by looking on things without discrimination; he was pantheistic, like nearly all Japanese poets and painters, because he was never troubled by any intellectual differentiation, and his clear and guileless eyes went straight into the simplicity that joined the universe and himself into one. His poetical sensibility was very true and plain, and he gained a real sense of the depth of space, the amplitude of time, and the circle of the universal law, and made his life's exigency a new turn of rhythm. I am glad to think of Wordsworth as the first Easterner of English literature.

I do not know what one critic means when he calls Robert Bridges the father of the new poetry, unless he means that Bridges has regained the artless bent of the poetical mind which was lost under the physical vulgarization of the Mid-Victorian age, and that he has opened his honest eyes upon nature and life. He, like our Japanese Uta or Hokku poets, gazes on life's essential aspects. If the Japanese poets teach the Western poets anything, it is how to return to the most important feature of poetry after clearing away all the débris of literature; their expression is simple, therefore mysterious in many respects; as it is mysterious, it is vivid and fresh. There is nothing more wonderful than the phrase "Seeing poetry exactly;" nobody who has never lived in poetry fully, claims to see its exact existence. And you cannot be taught how to live in it by reason or argument; you must have a sense of adoration that comes only from poetical concentration.

The time is coming when, as with international politics where the understanding of the East with the West is already an unmistakable fact, the poetries of these two different worlds will approach one another and exchange their cordial greetings. If I am not mistaken, the writers of free verse and the so-called imagists of the West will be ambassadors to us.

I never mean to imply that the Japanese poems, whether they be Hokku or Uta, are lyrical poetry in the general Western understanding; but the Japanese mind gets the effect before perceiving the fact of their brevity, its sensibility resounding to their single note, as the calm bosom of river water to the song of a bird. One of the English critics exclaims from his enthusiasm over Japanese poetry: "That is valuable as a talisman rather than as a picture. It is a pearl to be dissolved in the wine of a mood. Pearls are not wine, nor in themselves to be thought of as a drink, but there is a kind of magic in the wine in which they are dissolved." That magic of Japanese poems is the real essence of lyrical poetry even of the highest order. I do not see why we cannot call them musical when we call the single note of a bird musical; indeed, they attain to a condition, as Pater remarked, which music alone completely realizes, because what they aim at and practice is the evocation of mood or psychological intensity, not the physical explanation.

And even from the narrow scientific understanding of the term they are musical, as they are the euphonic seventeen syllables, or euphonic thirty-one syllables, whose birth, according to the mythological assumption, was in the same time when heaven and earth were created. A reader who knows no Japanese will find

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his ears softened, to take one at random, on hearing the following Japanese poem:

Osoki hi ni
Tsumori té toki,
Mukashi kana.

(Slow-passing days
Gathered, gathering,—
Alas, past, far-away, distant!)

Such brevity of poetical form might be well compared with an eight-colored butterfly or a white dew upon summer grasses; again, with a tiny star carrying the whole large sky at its back. When I say that the Japanese poet's chief aim is to impress readers with the high atmosphere in which he is living, I mean that the readers should be those living in an equally high poetical atmosphere; such readers' minds will certainly respond to the wistfulness and delicacy of the poem, a wistfulness and delicacy not to be met with in the general run of English poetry.

So the best Japanese poems are the ones that transmit and convey the rare individuality that nature reveals in her blessed isolation. Japanese poets, following a cardinal principle of architecture—that is, "concentration"—discard offhand all the extraneous small details which are inclined to blur and weaken the important vividness; their handling of this secret of "concentration" is often marvelous. Western poets may become soft-voiced lovers in poetry, but seldom are they conquerors wildly waging a poetical battle. They may become theorizers or even quasi-metaphysicians; but since they are often bound by the common circumspect knowledge, and seldom escape from old habits in expressing purpose, it is natural that they fail to create a poetry whose life is suggestion. Enter into nature and forget her. Again write poetry, and transcend her. Pay no attention to the small, inessential details when you have grasped firmly the most important point of poetry, and transfer such a moment by the power of suggestion.

I admit that Japanese poems will appear first to you to be *the vagrant utterances of a primitive man* who, uneducated, sings of whatever his fancy or whim finds fair and striking. But I should like to ask what poet is not primitive at heart when he is true? The real poet in the Japanese understanding is primitive, as primitive are the moon and flowers; the voice of a wind we hear to-day is the same voice which echoed, let me say, to the ears of Adam and Eve through the tree-sprinkled valley. I think it is quite a happy epithet to call poets the friends of winds and moon. Our Japanese poets go to nature to make life more meaningful, sing of flowers and birds to make humanity more intensive; they do this from a sense of mystical affinity between the life of nature and the life of man.

PROBLEMS OF POPULATION AND PREJUDICE

BY SHUNKICHI AKIMOTO

The writer of this article is a brilliant young Japanese journalist and essayist, who writes nearly always in English. He is best known for his delightful sketches of the human side of Japan, which have been appearing for years in the foreign-language press of Japan. It is surprising that no enterprising American publisher has gathered these into book form.—THE EDITORS.

THE first thing which any observing traveler will notice in Japan is the density of its population. Go where you will, down the vale and up the mountain-side, you will find the country packed with human habitations.

This Japan proper has a territory of 146,106 square miles; that is, less than that of California, which is 155,652 square miles. Even if you include Korea, Formosa, Hokkaido, Saghalien, and all the small islands, counting over 400 in all, you will not obtain more than 160,000 square miles. In this territory there are actually living no less than 70,000,000 people, including Koreans, Formosans, and others—over one-half of the whole population of the United States.

The Japanese, largely agricultural at present, cannot forever remain agricultural. The arable land must of necessity yearly decrease. So also must the annual crops of rice decrease. As a matter of fact, the importation of foreign rice is yearly growing apace. It is obvious that in order to pay for such imports we must manufacture goods to raise the necessary cash. In a word, what we are losing in agriculture we must make up for by industry.

Before long agricultural Japan will have to change into industrial Japan. Already we see everywhere the ugly traces of the irresistible encroachments which industry is making upon our rice-fields and wooded hills. The din and smoke of modern factories are beginning to pervade everywhere the once placid land of green rice-fields.

Do we have a rich depository of so-called raw materials, which are requisite to the development of industry? Of cotton we have but little; of iron and steel, less; and of coal, a very limited and quite exhaustible quantity (exhaustible, according to one opinion, in fifty years). Meanwhile our population is increasing at the rate of 700,000 souls every year! No wonder that the Japanese are physically the worst-fed, the smallest, the most valetudinarian-looking people among the civilized peoples of the earth. Be it confessed to our shame that the average Japanese ages more quickly and passes away at an earlier age than any other race, and that we have an alarming amount of tuberculosis.

Something must be done to relieve this situation. I hear some one say: "Why do you stay at home? Why not go forth and scatter over the face of the earth? Is not the world still wide enough to hold such of you as cannot be fed in Japan?" But tell me where can we go?

We know well enough that there are some parts of the world where the soil is fertile, the territory extensive, and the climate mild. But such regions are everywhere already in the possession of one state or another, which, although it may profess the doctrines of democracy and humanity, invariably closes its doors against our entry. Is it to America, Australia, India, Russia, Africa, or China that we can go? The doors of heaven are hospitably ajar; on almost all other doors we read the prohibitive sign: "No Japanese admitted."

Why is this? If there is any reason at all, is it not a false reason? Is it not largely due to unfounded prejudices against the Japanese?

The alleged unassimilability of the Japanese is a false allegation. Japanese residents in the United States are intensely and sincerely pro-American. In Paris I have met several Japanese thoroughly Gallicized, with French wives, French patriotism, and French traditions. In England, the same. The Japanese in no other country are more subject to the assimilating influence of environment than those in Britain, for which country they entertain the greatest admiration. Thus I am convinced that the alleged unassimilability of the Japanese is a groundless fabrication. The charge can more easily be placed at the doors of Occidental peoples.

As regards the question of physical cleanliness, the facts are, I presume, so well known to the world by this time that the Japanese need not be ashamed on this point before any people on earth.

How about morality, then? Considering the fact that there are still many foreign missionaries in Japan engaged in the altruistic and humanitarian labor of Christianizing Japan, one might be tempted to make the conclusion that Japan stands on a very low plane of morality and religion. But I feel that I can declare without contradiction from any one who knows Japan at all that morally and religiously the Japanese are as sound a people as the most civilized people in the world.

After seeing some rowdy scenes attending the open-air meetings of Christian evangelists in large Western cities, I can almost assert that there is no religious persecution in Tokyo. It is quite safe for ladies or gentlemen to walk in the streets of Tokyo after dark. All the public parks are open throughout the night, or at least till twelve o'clock, and seldom or never do we hear of acts of indecency being com-

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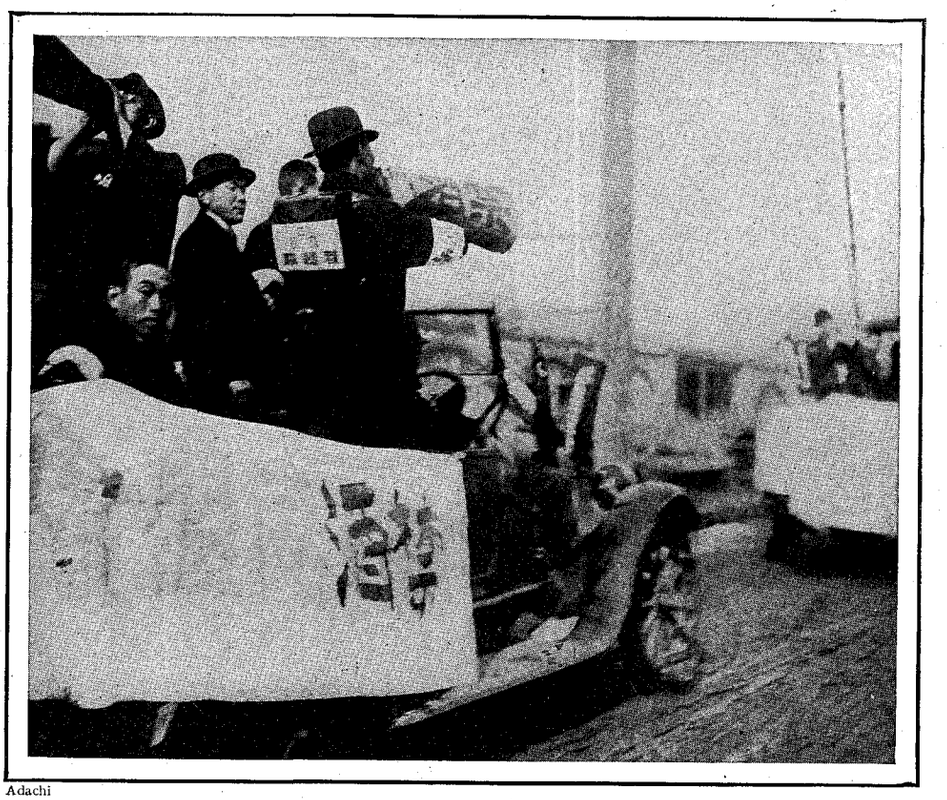
THE JAPANESE UNIVERSAL SUFFRAGE CAMPAIGN

The artist, it is stated, is painting the words, "The workingmen of western Japan swear the fulfillment of the universal suffrage movement," on a banner to be used in a parade. This agitation will, many think, in time result in the extension of the suffrage not only to workingmen but to women



Adachi

A PROHIBITION "DRIVE" IN JAPAN—MEGAPHONES AND AUTOMOBILES EMPLOYED TO ADVANCE THE CAUSE

"Dry" America has resulted in "wet" Japan, it is said, for quantities of American liquor, deprived of a market in the United States, have been exported to Japan, to the disadvantage of the Japanese. A movement is even on foot in Japan to discountenance the drinking of the national beverage, saké, and the picture shows the methods employed to forward this movement

mitted there. Street-walkers are never to be met with, unless it be in certain sequestered places on the outskirts of some cities. So sensitive are the Japanese to the morality of sex that it is considered immodest even for young men and their sweethearts to walk together in any public place.

In recent years the so-called Japanese militarism has come to be much talked about, even by our Chinese neighbors, and it is one of our evil-wishers' most favorite tactics to launch the charge that Japan is an inveterate disciple of German militarism and a second champion of world conquest.

I, for one, do not deny the charge of Japan being militaristic to a marked degree. There is no denying the fact that Japan is one of the most powerful military Powers of the world, and that is *why* she has been and is treated as one of the greatest nations—*i. e.*, as member of the Big Five. Nor can one deny that a large percentage of our rulers are either directly or indirectly related to that quasi-bureaucratic party controlled by military magnates or naval chieftains. The masses of the Japanese people, as represented by liberal constitutionalists, have long been and are still fighting against this so far uneradicated element in the ruling forces of Japan. The present Cabinet, under the Premiership of Mr. Hara, is in a marked degree, if not altogether, a triumph of liberalism over militarism.

The origin and explanation of the legend of Japanese militarism can best be sought in the history of the exploits of the Western nations in the East. We have learned the art of fighting on land from France and Germany and the art of fighting on the sea from England. Japan might have been gobbled up by this time either by China or Russia had not she taken the hint in time and learned the game at which they were playing, so as to be able to cope with them with their own weapons.

Take the war with China in 1894, for instance. With all her vast territory—more territory than she knew how to use—China was fast encroaching upon Korea, and if China had annexed Korea where would have been the independence of Japan? So we fought for our own salvation as well as for that of Korea.

The war with Russia in 1894 was made inevitable because of her deliberate and systematic aggressions on Manchuria and the Liaotung Peninsula. The latter was the region which Japan had legally obtained from China in 1904, but which she had to disgorge because of the interference of three Powers, including Russia. Thus what Japan had won in fair fighting and by open treaty was wrested from her only to be trampled on by another neighbor twenty times more dangerous and ambitious than Japan. Thus the two wars were, from Japan's view-point, entirely defensive.

But the succession of victories over great continental nations naturally awakened the attention of the world, and Japan obtained recognition as one of the powerful nations. No wonder, then, that the Japanese military men, to whose energy and sacrifice we were largely indebted for these signal successes, should have obtained a strong political authority in Japan. But by the side of this recrudescence of militarism arose also a strong liberal reaction, and the political history of the last few decades may be described as a continual fight between the military party and the constitutional party of politicians. That the latter has been and is gaining ground on the former there are, as I have pointed out, numerous patent indications.

Then it cannot be our so-called militarism which is the cause of the unkindly misunderstanding from which the people of Japan are apparently suffering. What is the cause?

There occurs to me a suspicion. We have nothing to give to any nation in the nature of immediate material advantage; while China, our big neighbor, has everything to give—rights, territory, concessions, and what not. Japan has nothing to give except what she produces by her industry. She wants everything herself; like a young, hard-working man, she is not in a position to profit anybody. But she is growing, and will grow; she will some day attain a position in which she may benefit her friends and damage her enemies. As such is she not entitled to esteem and assistance on the part of the older nations? Japan has not begged, nor will she beg, like a lazy parasite, for mercy or alms. She only asks for fair play and no favor, an open field in which to fight.

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THE SQUARE PEG

A SERIES OF SIX STORIES

BY DONAL HAMILTON HAINES

II—THE WOODEN INDIAN

IT was Timothy Eldredge, of the Medford "Telegram," who first introduced Trent to the atmosphere of Pierre Manton's shop. The young lawyer had too lately returned to his native city to be familiar with its inner circles, and the journalist had appointed himself shepherd.

"Mind you," he warned his friend as they paced along Elm Street, "if you look upon the shop as a place to loaf you'll be treated simply as a source of revenue and your loafing will not be pleasant. Manton doesn't make every chance customer welcome. For some reason not clear to me I have the *entrée*."

Trent followed his guide to a narrow doorway guarded by a much battered but still patchily gaudy wooden Indian, a tomahawk in one hand, a bunch of cigars in the other. As the door opened a bell tinkled faintly in an invisible back room.

The shop was very small, very clean, and redolent of good tobacco, and the man who stood behind the counter made it seem even tinier. Clap him into black doublet and hose and lean him against a stone pillar and he might have posed for Velasquez's picture. He was enormous, with that hugeness of frame which permitted him to carry a vast paunch without either losing his dignity or becoming gross. His head was massive in proportion.

Trent was introduced as he would have been to any other of Eldredge's friends, and neither during this performance nor in the subsequent filling of Trent's cigar-case did Manton betray the faintest trace of the shopkeeper's obsequiousness and affability. If anything, he erred in the other direction.

It happened that the state of Trent's affairs gave him plenty of time for the experiment. Although a young lawyer who had recently scored a brilliant victory in his first case, he was not overwhelmed by a rush of business, and this in spite of the fact that his family had always given Medford its most accomplished lawyers and expected him to live up to the family tradition.

Unfortunately, Trent had spoiled the flavor of his triumph by conduct which prevented the best people from reposing in him that confidence which would have been natural under ordinary circumstances. He had shocked the firm conservatism of these good people by making a sort of apology to the girl whose suit for damages he had just been instrumental in defeating, and then, before any one could recover his breath, made to the crowded benches a popular though quite unwarranted little speech, in which he explained what he conceived a lawyer's actual obligations to be.

Certain elements in the crowd had cheered him, but the representatives of Medford's best circles—where he himself belonged by every right—had been conspicuously silent. They felt that he had betrayed tendencies dangerous in any young lawyer, and shocking in a Trent. He had proved conclusively that the years he had spent away from Medford acquiring an education had borne fruit, but this meant nothing. Brilliance did not palliate irregularity. Better to have lost his first case with dignity than to have won it in an atmosphere unpleasantly suggestive of soap-box oratory.

As his conduct outside the court-room since his return to his native city had been irreproachable, Medford felt that it should reserve its final judgment, giving the culprit plenty of time in which to realize the enormity of his offense.

Stephen had been by no means averse to this period of inactivity. He, too, had needed time to think. His first case had disappointed him even more bitterly than it had those who desired to be his admirers. The flavor of victory had been quite lost because the case had been won at the expense of a shop-girl's tears. He had discovered a streak of tender-heartedness in himself which seemed a severe, if not an insurmountable, handicap for one who would be called upon to hew inexorably to the line of justice, without regard for the feelings of individuals. In speech with Eldredge afterwards his chagrin had driven him to call himself a "square peg" and actually to consider taking down his lawyer's sign and abandoning the profession for which he had fitted himself. He had not gone that far, but the knob of his office door had remained unturned by the hand of a client.

He had, then, plenty of time for the tentative cultivation of Pierre Manton. The old Frenchman's personality would have attracted him even if he had not had Eldredge's advice, and he soon found occasion for other visits. He made no attempts to loiter, and was rather conscious of being appraised. Then one morning, to his complete surprise, Manton addressed him in French.

"How did you know I spoke French?" he asked.

"The other morning you read 'Le Matin' as it lay on the counter."

"I have no recollection of doing so."

"That is quite possible. It was because you read casually and unconsciously that I knew you were as familiar with one language as the other."

"I remember now," Trent said. "But I no more than glanced at the paper. Yours was a remarkably swift and accurate bit of observation."

"Monsieur," answered the tobacconist, "I have very little diversion in life save what I can get across my counter, and that without much assistance from my customers."

"I should think you might have happened upon some rather interesting discoveries," Trent suggested.

The old man shrugged ponderously.

"I have seen so many men involuntarily reveal secrets they supposed hidden," he replied, "that I have perhaps taught myself to reveal nothing."

Trent had lighted his pipe at the little gas flame on the counter and then dropped down on an unpadded wooden bench (the room held no comfortable seat of any sort) against the opposite wall. It was two hours later when he arose; he had entered the difficult and limited circle of Pierre Manton's intimates.

From that moment he spent far more time in the little shop than was wise for a young lawyer whose fame was still in a most precarious state. Sometimes he merely read his paper on the hard bench, scarcely exchanging a word with the shopkeeper; at other times they talked by the hour. Frequently they played chess in the little back room. They were admirable opponents, both playing for pure love of the game's intricate possibilities and without thought of defeat or victory. Once Trent commented on this quality in their play.

"What else?" demanded Manton. "When I see a man all eagerness to win, I think him not above dishonesty, and I make haste to lose lest he fall into temptation. Also I do not play with him a second time."

He picked up the white queen and pointed to a nick in the base.

"A certain man whom I had the misfortune to mate in seventeen moves with an Evans gambit," he explained, "hurled this piece to the floor and overturned the board. I neglected to observe that a large window intervened when I dealt with him according to his deserts. Happily, it was not fatal."

Trent leaned back in his chair, fingering the bowl of his pipe.

"It strikes me your chucking him into the street was a cut worse than his knocking the pieces about," he remarked.

"So?"

"Surely. A simple rebuke or the silence you employ to such good effect would have done just as well."

The Frenchman shook his head.

"There speaks the lawyer," he said, "while this was a case of pure justice, not law. If I had acted as you suggest, both of us would have been left unsatisfied—he unrebuked, I choking with anger. Had I not become the instrument of his punishment there would have been no retribution."

"But you went scathless, though just as great a sinner."

"On the contrary, I paid for the win-

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dow and the wretch's clothing, which was quite ruined."

"Then you were certainly the heaviest loser in the end."

"But I was nothing of the sort! When natural impulses have been given free expression and allowed to come to fruition there can be no question of loss. This incident of the marred chessman was simply a series of emotional explosions allowed to proceed unchecked to their ultimate culmination. Sin, punishment, sin, punishment—and, *voilà!* the affair is finished, sealed with a finality I defy the clumsy indirectness of your law courts to imitate."

Trent leaned over the board.

"I believe it's your move," he remarked.

Manton's round face beamed.

"I have seen few men," he declared, "who could confess defeat with a better grace."

It was only a few days after this that Stephen, idly smoking at the bare desk in his office, was astonished to hear on the stairs a tread which he knew was not that of his friend Eldredge. He had never known Eldredge to mount any flight of stairs less than two steps at a time and as though important and pressing matters lay at their top, while this visitor ascended slowly and with the assistance of a tapping cane. Presently Stephen's door opened to admit the spare, austere, and perfectly appointed figure of Mr. Henry Hoyt.

Stephen could hardly have been more completely surprised. Mr. Hoyt was certainly the last person he had expected to see enter his office, for the aristocratic, white-haired figure before him might be considered the very head and front of that element in the city which found the most to condemn in Stephen's recent conduct. That he came as a client was entirely out of the question, but Stephen could not at the moment imagine any other errand which might have brought him. He had, perforce, to depend upon his visitor for enlightenment.

"I have come," explained Mr. Hoyt when greetings of a formidably formal sort had been exchanged, "on behalf of the Public Thoroughfare Committee of the Medford Civic Improvement League."

The speaker paused as though to give this fact time to sink home. Stephen lost no time in reaching for his check-book.

"I am afraid I have been very remiss about sending in my membership," he said, hastily. "May I give you a check now?"

"Such matters," replied Mr. Hoyt, "will be attended to by the membership committee." He sat down in the chair toward which Stephen waved him. "My visit," he explained, "has another object. We are initiating a campaign for the preservation of Elm Street. As you know, there is no city in the State which can boast a thoroughfare to compare with it. Its preservation as it has been for so many years is nothing less than a civic duty, yet within the past few years there has been evident a most regrettable change in the street's appearance. Happily, no shops of a really objectionable nature have succeeded in establishing themselves, but this is due more to good fortune than to anything else, and we feel that steps must be taken in advance to prevent such an occurrence. May I add yours to a list of names signing such a petition?"

Stephen signed the petition without reading it. He would at the moment have signed quite cheerfully anything which his visitor laid before him out of sheer relief at finding the interview no more unpleasant than it had proved. For, while Stephen by no means regretted the incident which had caused Mr. Hoyt and many others of the same stamp to regard him with disapproval and almost with dismay, he did not enjoy the thought that such a feeling toward him existed, and he believed that he might interpret this visit as a friendly overture.

As far as the petition he had signed was concerned he did not give the matter another thought, and a few minutes after Mr. Hoyt's departure he left the office himself. As had now become almost his daily practice, he went for lunch to a little Italian restaurant in a side street which Eldredge had shown him some weeks earlier. The editor was already seated at the table which they frequently shared, and hailed Stephen jovially the moment he appeared.

"Have you signed the Bunker Hill resolutions?" he asked.

"Meaning what?" replied Trent.

"Don't tell me you haven't seen the petition the venerable Hoyt is circulating!"

"I signed it," said Stephen.

"Then you're a damned hypocrite!" declared Eldredge with fervor.

People in Medford never took offense when the editor swore at them. It was one of the few thoroughly Western customs he had been able to establish.

"Am I?" Trent asked in surprise. "I didn't read the thing."

"You wouldn't!" cried Eldredge. "You've got a few modern ideas, but at bottom you're as bad as the rest. I suppose you took it for granted that anything backed by Hoyt and the rest of them had to be signed as a matter of pious duty. That infernal petition is about as enlightened a piece of literature as the Edict of Nantes!"

"Oh, come!" protested Stephen.

"I'm not exaggerating. You've signed what's nothing more nor less than an agreement among property-holders to jack up their rents to a figure that will crowd off Elm Street every retail establishment that doesn't conform to their precious ideas of respectability."

"But I'm not a property-holder," Trent objected.

"All the worse. You haven't the excuse of your own extra penny profit. You've given your sanction to a theory as well as a practice."

Trent saw that, although this was the manner in which Eldredge lashed out against anything which displeased him, there was in this outburst no trace of exaggeration.

"I hope," he said, "that you don't think I'm really in favor of such a plan."

Eldredge shrugged his shoulders.

"Offhand I shouldn't have expected it of you," he confessed; "but the time has passed when I look for fairness in any Medfordian who thinks he can trace his ancestry back more than three generations. By the eternal, Trent, there are times when the smugness of this community gets under my skin!"

Trent made no immediate reply. Instead he drew a letter from his pocket and began drawing some sort of a plan on the back of the envelope with a pencil. For some minutes Eldredge was too busy fuming to notice what his companion was doing. When he finally glanced at him, Trent had finished his calculations.

"Why, Eldredge," he exclaimed, "Manton's place is about the only shop of Elm Street likely to be affected."

"Of course," answered the editor, morosely. "Had that fact just penetrated to your mind?"

"But that's nothing short of blackmail!" cried Stephen.

The other eyed him with impersonal interest.

"The man has a soul, after all!" he exclaimed. "If I call it blackmail in my paper, they'll have me up for libel inside twelve hours."

"But it *is* that."

"All right," answered Eldredge as he rose and turned away from the table. "Find a way of stopping it, will you?"

"I think so," Trent answered, calmly.

Eldredge stopped short half-way to the door.

"You do it," he promised, "and I'll devote an entire issue of the 'Telegram' to telling the public what a great man you are."

Trent did not follow his usual practice of going to Manton's shop after lunch. Instead he returned to his office, and for the first time in many days the surface of his big desk was littered with law books. He did not visit the little shop until the following afternoon, and the instant he entered the shop he knew that the Committee's blow had already fallen. Yet his intimacy with Manton had been so wholly one of the mind that he could not broach the subject at once. He replenished his tobacco pouch, read two newspapers, and then proposed a game of chess. Manton shook a gloomy head.

"Will you excuse me to-day?" he begged. "I have no heart for the game."

"Anything wrong?" Trent asked, with an assumption of carelessness.

"I am in trouble."

"Well," Stephen said after an instant's hesitation, "it's against the ethics of my profession to solicit business, Manton, but my purpose in life is to help my friends when they're in trouble."

For a long minute Manton made no answer, but stood leaning his elbows on the counter, slowly puffing his great porcelain pipe. Then he made complete

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confession. He had received that morning a letter from his landlord, Mr. Henry Hoyt, announcing the raising of his rent. The figure was prohibitive. To pay it would be to ruin himself. Already he had been out seeking another location equally good. There was not a vacant store on Elm Street nor within two squares of it on either side. In short, it was ruin.

"Have you a lease?" Trent asked.

"*Bien sur*," answered Manton, and fetched it from the safe. Trent read it swiftly, and shook his head.

"You were rather simple to sign this, Manton," he said. "Hoyt has every right to raise your rent without notice."

"Then I shall have to go?"

"I don't say that. Are you willing to place the matter in my hands?"

"I shall be honored," answered Manton, with the bow of a diplomat. "But has monsieur considered?"

"Considered what?"

"That Monsieur Hoyt and these others —oh, I have seen the petition!—are your friends, while I am nobody."

"Nonsense!"

"In that case," Manton said, calmly, "I am in your hands."

"Good. Have you spoken or written to Hoyt?"

"I have not."

"Then write him simply that you consider the rent exorbitant, that you cannot pay it, that you cannot secure another location of any merit, and that you'll be ruined if forced to leave."

"It is done," declared the Frenchman, and walked heavily toward the little back room, while Trent went back to his office. There he merely called the editorial rooms of the Medford "Telegram," inquired the date of the next meeting of the Civic Improvement League, and learned that it was to take place at eight o'clock that same night. He spent the rest of the afternoon striding back and forth across the floor of the office with a cold pipe between his teeth.

The meetings of the Civic Improvement League, held in the ballroom of the Bagby House, were really numbered among Medford's social events. The roll of members read much like a social register of the city. Its activities were innumerable, it concerned itself with everything even remotely likely to affect the city's welfare—and many matters which could have no possible connection with it. The number of its committees was so great that practically every member was provided with duties, and there was always a sufficient number of reports on hand to enliven any meeting.

When Stephen Trent reached the Bagby House that evening, the big room on the second floor was already well filled. He found himself a seat in an inconspicuous corner and waited. His state of mind was not enviable. He knew that what he was planning to do, whatever other result it might have, would certainly not make him any more popular with these same people. And he knew that, in spite of everything, these *were* his people. They had their foibles, their inconsistencies, the wisdom of their course was often in question, a great many of their tenets would never cease to arouse the ironic scorn of Timothy Eldredge—and yet Trent knew that toward most of the aspects of life his attitude and theirs were one. And now he was about to deliberately widen the gap which his first slight departure from grace had made between them.

He waited in his corner while for nearly two hours the big room hummed with the society's congenial duties and activities. He waited until Mr. Henry Hoyt had completed the brief report of the Committee on Public Streets; then he rose from his chair and addressed the chairman. This worthy—Mr. Edward Raines, of the First National Bank—recognized the speaker with perfect courtesy but evident surprise.

"This morning," began Stephen, with an abruptness unlike his usual manner, "I signed a petition which Mr. Hoyt brought me. I committed the folly of signing without reading. Had I read, I should not have signed.

"I am not here to-night to discuss my own opinions of this matter, but to represent my client, Pierre Manton. As the result of your committee's activities his rent has been raised to a prohibitive figure. For him to comply with the demands made upon him is impossible. It is equally impossible for him to find another location for his business in the city without incurring a loss of profits which will amount to ruin.

"As Manton's counsel I shall to-morrow morning bring suit against Mr. Henry Hoyt, owner of the premises now occupied by my client, demanding that he show cause why the rent of his property should suddenly be more than doubled. I am sufficiently well versed in the law to know that I have not the remotest chance of winning this suit—should it be contested. My case would not have a shred of legal justification to back it, and defeat would be inevitable.

"Nevertheless I do not believe that the suit will ever come to trial. It is because that is my belief and hope that I have come here to-night. My purpose is to commit the legal blunder of revealing in advance my plan of campaign."

He paused and allowed his glance to sweep the faces turned toward him. It made him feel rather lonely, for here were women who had been his mother's friends, gray-haired men who had peered beneath the hood of his perambulator and poked their fingers gingerly in his ribs. The eyes which met his were not so much hostile as pained.

"As my case has no legal strength," he went on, "I shall argue from the facts and the inferences to be drawn from them. With some confidence, I may state that I shall manage to show that the attempt to oust my client from his present location is a piece of sheer discrimination for which this organization rather than the prospective defendant is responsible. I shall be able to show on the part of my client, not merely a blameless record both personally and commercially, but an honorable lineage calculated to arouse some envy in many a local breast, and an active veneration for many of the beliefs and institutions so precious to many of us. I am very much afraid that it will appear that, instead of merely preserving its traditional respectability, Elm Street has fairly hoisted itself on its own petard. For no better reason than that his roots are not grounded in our own soil, we shall have cast out one entitled by every consideration which has weight with us to hold his place and our respect as well. We shall have confessed ourselves slaves to a false standard of respectability which in the eyes of the world will turn our conservatism to bigotry. And if we manage after that to preserve our self-respect we shall certainly have lost that of any who know the truth."

He stopped short, and was out of the hall before his audience had more than caught their breath.

Not ten minutes after he had reached home his door-bell rang. He had a shrewd suspicion of his visitor's identity, and was in the hall to meet Eldredge.

"I owe you a most groveling apology," declared the red-haired editor, gripping his hand. "I should have known you better. You've turned the trick with a vengeance."

"You think so? I had an idea perhaps I'd done nothing more than complete my own ostracism without helping Manton in the slightest."

"My dear fellow," answered Eldredge, "your discernment doesn't match your ability. The best people of Medford can no more look upon you with coldness than they can buy their cigars anywhere but at Manton's shop. They have tripped and fallen upon their own swords. That tongue of yours has made your fortune and Manton's, and saved me from cutting my journalistic throat, as I should certainly have done to-morrow."

But complete conviction did not come to Stephen until he entered the tobacconist's the next morning. He found Manton reading a letter by the aid of a pair of enormous spectacles.

"But this is incredible!" exclaimed the Frenchman when Trent appeared. "I am informed by Mr. Hoyt that the matter of rent has been reconsidered, and that I may continue to occupy the store, provided I am willing to remove that wooden Indian from the sidewalk."

Trent hid a smile behind his hand.

"And are you willing to do that?" he asked.

"Willing!" shouted Manton. "I go this minute to tear that atrocious statue from its place. I have longed to destroy him from the moment I saw him first, but I had always supposed that he was some sort of a municipal statue and belonged to the city."

A moment later the Frenchman and his attorney were visible to all of Elm Street trundling through the narrow doorway the weather-beaten veteran who was nevermore destined to brandish his tomahawk in the light of day.

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THE BOOK TABLE: DEVOTED TO BOOKS AND THEIR MAKERS

JAPAN—REAL AND IMAGINARY[1]

IF one were to make a general criticism of books about Japan by foreigners, one might say that they lacked the quality of being human. Too often foreign writers make the Japanese appear either as a nation of egotistic demons, mere automata pursuing selfish ends with a predestined precision, or a race of Lilliputian paragons politely perfect, lacking the saving grace of a single human fault. Mr. Sydney Greenbie succeeds in prejudicing his readers in his own favor at the very beginning by the fact that he makes you aware that he knows the Japanese are human.

Mr. Greenbie had the advantage of approaching his Japan without the impediment of polite reception committees anxious to show the foreigner the best side of their country. He arrived in Japan "broke." No doubt he would have chosen to rub elbows with the Japanese masses, anyway, but with a capital of only seventy-five cents he had no other choice. Through low-class lodging-houses and boarding-houses he got his first contacts with the island Orientals.

Mr. Greenbie divides his book into four sections; but roughly we may say that it all falls under the first and fourth headings—that is, "impressionistic" and "critical." The writing which comes under the former heading gains delightful vividness by the author's feeling for the human and picturesque side of Japan. On the other hand, while Mr. Greenbie's readers may sometimes disagree with his critical judgment, they will, we think, feel that in every case the author is trying with unflagging earnestness to be just.

Some of the pictures of Japanese family life in a boarding-house are delightful.

> The ease with which everybody entered every one else's room was at first confusing. At one time I found my landlady sitting on the mats in my room combing her hair as though it were her own boudoir. She and her husband and servants would come and go without invitation and consideration.

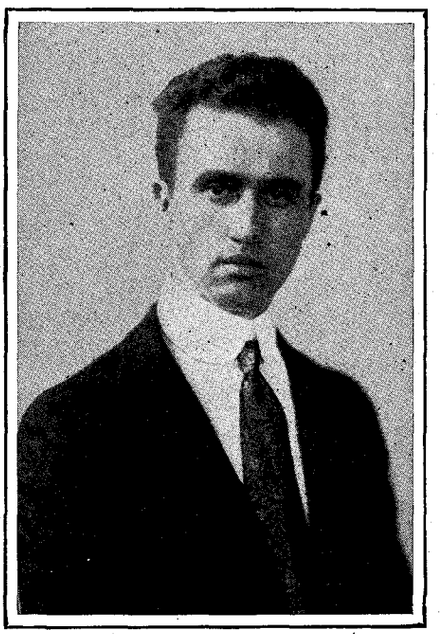
In spite of all his persistent efforts to get at the human soul of Japan, however, Mr. Greenbie found the same difficulties which many foreigners encounter. We do not know how well he speaks Japanese, and missionaries who have mastered the language often say that real companionship with a Japanese is impossible for a foreigner who is not fluent in the native tongue. Yet most Americans will sympathize with the following:

> I found it impossible to be pals with Japanese. Either the man is a *narikin* in the making and takes it upon himself to entertain you on behalf of his country, never letting you pay, or else he is poor and unashamed of his poverty, and always lets you pay. And in both cases it is pride. Yet he is overawed by any foreigner, and when he is poor he makes no pretensions.

Good, common reporting is a difficult thing, yet Mr. Greenbie is more than a good reporter. His pages are packed with acute observation. At times his style is almost wistful. It is always thought-provoking. Take the following example—a discussion of geisha:

> One certainly grows to love these people with a melancholy love. They are not ugly, I thought, but certainly not beautiful; they are not sad, but certainly not happy; they are not prim, but certainly not free; they are not refined, but certainly not vulgar. What are they, then? They are geisha, the product of a feudalism in which a man *might* do anything he pleases, aside from real thinking. They are a specialized institution. Though the geisha may easily be a libertine in her profession, still I have yet to see her nightly employer take any public liberties with her, though prostitute she may be. Hired for the occasion, to satisfy the pleasure-seeking, she still maintains her dignity. Whatever her morals, in appearance she is the most circumspect individual in the world. It is to the credit of Japanese unmorality that, using their women, they do not torture them as does the West.

Foreigners, in praising the ability of the Japanese as imitators, have often reported a lack of originality. As a case in point, the writer of this book reports how his



SYDNEY GREENBIE

neighbor came home one night somewhat the worse for *sake*, and broke down the gate when "he could just as easily have climbed over the hedge, and none of us would have been any the wiser. That Japanese have no capacity for getting around a situation is quite clear. Lovers here do not know how to outwit their irate parents and make no attempt to—but commit suicide together when opposed. Cornered, very few Japanese will work their way out of a situation."

It is much to Mr. Greenbie's credit that when he criticises the Japanese unfavorably, as he frequently does, he never forgets the shortcomings of his own people. The result is that the reader gets that impression of a constant desire to be just, an impression which always increases a reader's good will toward a writer. Mr. Greenbie is fully as merciless in reporting the harm that foreign civilization has done to Japan as in reporting the harm that Japan has done to herself. Take the following on the much-discussed question of Japanese morality:

> On hot summer days the beach is alive with bathers. Physically the bathers aren't any too robust, but morally it seems that, in spite of all said against them, they move on a much higher plane. It is amazing with what simplicity and indifference bathers changed from bathing-suit to kimono without the use of pavilions. Women appeared quite naked, and dressed in the midst of crowds of both sexes, yet no one but ourselves seemed to pay any attention to it. I believe the time will come when the Japanese will hate the foreigners most bitterly and most justly for their interference in this phase of their life. For nothing but the poison of prudishness has come to take the place of their former indifference to the nude. It is the custom of missionary critics of Japanese morality to forget the immorality they left behind. No one who knows the Japan of yesterday and to-day will say that the people have been bettered in any way by the introduction of Western morality.

Taking up the common charge that the Japanese business man is dishonest, the author has this to say:

> Scandal in Japanese industrial life is only one phase of the present chaos. Another is that vast number of cases of breach of contract which *torment the foreigner in the East*. Japanese business morality, from the Western point of view, is hard to get at. The matches which won't light, the shirts which won't button because the buttons have been pasted onto them instead of sewed, the shirts without sleeves, the brushes with bristles shorter than ordered, the failure to fill orders for socks because another has given a higher offer, and, though coming late, gets them first—these and any number of other cases place the standard of Japanese business ethics upon a pretty low plane. . . . However, credit is due in other ways. Besides the spirit of commercial life being better, less harsh, less exacting, more trusting—as, for instance, Japanese dealers will receive checks from strangers even when the stranger says he is leaving port in a few days, as did one dealer from me—and when one deals with the large firms, such as the Sumutomo, one can be pretty certain that fair dealing will be the guiding principle.

The foreigner in Japan is always struck by the incongruity with which pieces of ancient Japan are put side by side with pieces of modern Japan. "The new is plastered right onto the old, which seemed much grander in its ancient simplicity. Is it possible for any people to swallow another civilization without mastication in this way? "The danger is that the Japanese begin to feel discouraged, begin to lose self-confidence. . . . In Japan Western civilization comes in contact with a civilization as perfect and as rigidly formed into habit as it was itself. At first the Japanese threw their own away as children do their toys. To-day they realize their mistake."

"To save Japan from itself we must stop exalting it; to save ourselves from Japan we must stop condemning it." This review is well closed with that remark, for it gives the characteristic quality of Mr. Greenbie's book, namely, a spirit of fair play. Faults the book has; in particular, it is over-pessimistic. But this is almost a virtue in view of the nauseous over-optimism which spoils many books on Japan.

"Japan—Real and Imaginary" is one of the most interesting books on the Island Empire published within a decade. And, by the way, if Mr. Greenbie ever attempts fiction the effort should be worth watching, for he has shown that he is not only an observer with an imagination, but that he is also a writer whose style is full of literary charm.

[1] Japan—Real and Imaginary. By Sydney Greenbie. Harper & Brothers, New York.

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THE NEW BOOKS

FICTION AND THE DRAMA

Affinities, and Other Stories. By Mary Roberts Rinehart. The George H. Doran Company, New York.

Rather "sporty" people are the husbands and wives in these stories; but if they break conventions they at least keep on the right side of law, and if they are in great danger from scandal they escape the divorce court. That the stories are entertaining is assured by their authorship.

Explorer (The). By W. Somerset Maugham. The George H. Doran Company, New York.

This story was written long before Mr. Maugham's much-discussed "The Moon and Sixpence," which assuredly had power, vividness, and imagination, whatever else may be said of it. This tale has little value, and would better have been left unpublished.

Kindred of the Dust. By Peter B. Kyne. The Cosmopolitan Book Corporation, New York.

A stirring love story of the Northwest, in which young Donald McKaye and old Hector, his father, have a contest of wills and wits over the son's love for a splendid girl who has been cast out by society because she has been the perfectly innocent victim of a bigamist. The story has life and humor in it as well as a strong situation.

New Variorum Edition of Shakespeare (A): The Life and Death of King John. Edited by Horace Howard Furness, Jr. The J. B. Lippincott Company, Philadelphia.

Apparently a larger proportion of these 742 pages is devoted to the follies and irrelevancies of the annotators than to any valuable elucidation of Shakespeare himself. A Mr. Gentleman's remarks, we are told, and they occur often, "reflect a certain patronizing attitude towards Shakespeare that was unfortunately characteristic of the latter part of eighteenth century criticism, and for that reason—not for their intrinsic value—are here recorded." Even as a record of Shakespearean comment, good, bad, and indifferent, the work would be more convenient and less combrous were it more selective. To follow, for instance, nine pages, fine print, of speculation over the meaning of a line which is perfectly self-explanatory to any one who knows the bridal customs of Shakespeare's day is of course a sheer waste of time. But there is no question that the specialist, who can select the grist for his own mill, can make of this volume an invaluable book of reference.

Melwood Mystery (The). By James Hay, Jr. Dood, Mead & Co., New York.

An intricately constructed tale of crime and detection by the author of "The Winning Clue," a popular tale of the same class.

Treasure of the Isle of Mist (The). By W. W. Tarn. G. P. Putnam's Sons, New York.

A really delightful semi-fairy story. It has fine imaginative quality, and with it an undercurrent of delicate humor. It could be told or read to children with omissions of some things that appeal to the more sophisticated minds of adults. Certainly, it will please those older readers who care for fantasy and read "Alice in Wonderland" with pleasure.

William—An Englishman. By Cicely Hamilton. The Frederick A Stokes Company, New York.

A novel and strange war situation, nearly but not quite incredible, is created by placing William and his bride in a cottage in the Ardennes in Belgium in July, 1914. They are totally oblivious of war's danger until the Huns make them prisoners. How they fare, how they struggle against brutality, how they finally escape, make a dramatic and moving romance and war-picture.

BOOKS FOR YOUNG FOLKS

Young People's History of the Pilgrims. By William Elliot Griffis. Illustrated. Houghton Mifflin Company, Boston.

Thoughtful young people are likely to find this book decidedly interesting, as far as an older person can judge for them. Certainly adult readers will like it if they are not dissuaded by the title from opening it. Dr. Griffis tells in decidedly entertaining fashion about the background, the principles, and the experiences of the Pilgrims, the tercentenary of whose landing at Plymouth we are to celebrate this year.

HISTORY AND POLITICAL ECONOMY

Labor and the Common Welfare. By Samuel Gompers. Compiled and Edited by Hayes Robbins. E. P. Dutton & Co., New York.

On May 24 Samuel Gompers, President of the American Federation of Labor, issued an appeal to Congress. It leads to renewed interest in the principles underlying it. We find them grouped for the first time in the present volume, as Mr. Gompers has considered them throughout his life and as he looks at them now in these critical days of world reconstruction. The main labor problem in its relation to the life of the community has been indissolubly bound up with trades-unionism. As Mr. Gompers understands this subject, he represents the great conservative labor backbone as opposed to the Bolshevistic tendencies of certain union leaders, temporarily on top. But we are equally interested in his stand on immigration, government ownership, industrial education, woman suffrage, convict labor. Then there is the more international aspect of the labor problem as accentuated by Mr. Gompers, and called by him "labor's challenge to Socialism." As to a subject just now uppermost in many men's minds—the League of Nations—we read: "In the League of Nations is the only safety we know of for the future and the only spiritual recompense we have found for the anguish of the past." Most significant of all is the stand taken by Mr. Gompers with regard to the recognition of the Russian Bolshevist Government. When a resolution favoring it was passed by the French Socialists, he declared:

> This resolution betrays not only France but also the democratic League of Nations, now in process of formation. . . .
>
> Russia stands before our gaze like a flaming torch or warning. A thing called Bolshevism has reared its ugly head in that sad and sorry land. Bolshevism is a theory, the chief tenet of which is the "dictatorship of the proletariat." Leaving out of consideration for the moment the story of murder and devastation that has marched with this theory into practice, we must set down the theory itself as abhorrent to a world that loves democracy. We shall progress by the use of the machinery of democracy or we shall not progress. . . . It is this central idea of Bolshevism [dictatorship of the proletariat] that makes the whole of it outcast in the minds of sane men. It is this focusing point of it that makes it an enemy to our civilization.

National Government of the United States (The). By Everett Kimball, Ph.D. Ginn & Co., Boston.

Here are two books descriptive of our political and economic life. The first is a school text-book; the second, a college text-book. Both are admirably interpretative. Both avoid unnecessarily encyclopædic information and overmuch comment. But both contain information and interpretation useful to every one, young or old. For instance, in the first volume we read this interesting, and to some surprising, statement of the proportion of certain American commodity productions to the total world production. We produce—

76 per cent of the corn	37 per cent of the coal
72 per cent of the oil	35 per cent of the tobacco
70 per cent of the cotton	26 per cent of the silver
59 per cent of the copper	24 per cent of the wheat
43 per cent of the pig iron	21 per cent of the gold

The second volume is especially worth while as a source book, for, wherever possible, we read the actual words of the Supreme's Court's decisions in expounding or limiting Governmental powers. In view of the present Presidential campaign, the chapters entitled "Party Organization" and "The Powers of the President" have particular interest as indicating the relations existing between party organization and Constitutional institutions and between "practical politics" and actual Governmental operation.

ESSAYS AND CRITICISM

Men, Manners, and Morals in South America. By J. O. P. Bland. Illustrated. Charles Scribner's Sons, New York.

This is a very human book. Most volumes on South America are, to use Mr. Bland's phrases, infected with "stodgy commercialism," even though they are "monumentally useful." This book is certainly not oppressively useful, as are some of the volumes which the author may have in mind. He writes to let us know not at all about statistics but simply to show us how South Americans live and what are the rational purposes of their existences. In so doing he has produced a book of real literary quality. Pan-Americanism, however, he considers "an exotic growth;" he even calls it "a Washington State Department dream foredoomed . . . to futility."

WAR BOOKS

New Frontiers of Freedom (The). By E. Alexander Powell. Illustrated. Charles Scribner's Sons, New York.

Every page of this volume is worth attention. It should by all means be read by those who would inform themselves concerning the Trentino, Fiume, Dalmatia, Montenegro, Albania, Macedonia, Turkey, Rumania, Serbia. Mr. Powell began his journey to these countries as the guest of the Italian Government to investigate the Fiuman question. But, as his pages show, he reserved complete freedom of expression on Italian subjects; for instance, the Italian annexation of the German-speaking Tyrol on the southern side of the Alps will, he asserts, always be a latent source of trouble. A striking incident of Mr. Powell's later travels was his visit to the sovereigns of Rumania; their candor in conversing with him will impress all readers.

Presidents and Pies. By Isabel Anderson. Illustrated. Houghton Mifflin Company, Boston.

The "Pies" in the title of this sprightly volume refers to war-time canteens, with which the author had much to do. The reader's chief interest, however, we fancy, may be found in Mrs. Anderson's description of social Washington during the Roosevelt and Taft Administrations. We read of Roosevelt's "incessant, almost demoniac activity. . . . It was said that he acted the way Napoleon's soldiers fought —'as if to-morrow were the resurrection.'"

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THIS WEEK'S OUTLOOK

A WEEKLY OUTLINE STUDY OF CURRENT HISTORY[1]

BY J. MADISON GATHANY

SCARBOROUGH SCHOOL, SCARBOROUGH-ON-HUDSON, N. Y.

The Japanese Articles

THIS week The Outlook has devoted much space to Japan. Examine carefully the editorial, all of the articles, the pictures and reproductions dealing with Japan. What do they show about Japan?

What do you know about Japanese art, religion, geography, social conditions, and the present Japanese Government? Is it a duty of Americans to know these things about Japan?

The Premier of Japan tells us on page 316 that the modern world is essentially international, and that internationalism is as inevitable as gravitation. Does history bear the Premier out in his belief? What is his belief about nationalism? What do you think of it?

The Japanese Ambassador to the United States says on page 317 of this issue that "Fate has made partners of America and Japan. Upon them she has placed the obligation to administer a trust in which all humanity is interested." What is that trust? Comment further upon the Ambassador's opinion as quoted above.

Present an argument showing that it is to the best interests of the United States to live on terms of enduring friendship with Japan. Suggest some ways by which such a friendship may be developed and maintained.

Why are some people in the United States bent on stirring up trouble between Japan and the United States? What do you think of such people?

How do you like Mr. Gregory Mason's article, which begins on page 319? What reasons have you for agreeing or disagreeing with statements which you find in this article?

In "The Rising Tide of Color" (published by Charles Scribner's Sons) Mr. Lothrop Stoddard defends the thesis that the world-wide ascendency of the white race is actually threatened by the other races. Read this valuable book. If this is true, it is not only a startling fact, but one to which every thoughtful white person should give serious attention. Do you see why?

Do you know of any specific instances in which nations belonging to the white race have treated the non-white races unjustly? Prove your answer. What is your attitude toward non-white peoples?

Discuss whether The Outlook has done well to devote so much of this issue to Japan.

The following books on Japan are well worth reading and will help greatly in answering a number of the questions asked in this study: "Japan—Real and Imaginary," by Sydney Greenbie (Harper & Brothers); "The Japanese Conquest of American Opinion," by Montaville Flowers (George H. Doran Co.), an anti-Japanese volume; "The Japanese Nation," by I. I. Nitobe (Putnams); "The Psychology of Nationalism and Internationalism," by W. P. Pillsbury (Appleton), is a book of special value in connection with this topic.

Is Debs a Traitor?

On another page The Outlook gives its interpretation of what treason is. So does a clergyman in New York State. Which of these interpretations of Article III, Section III, of the United States Constitution do you think better?

What is treason? How is a person guilty of treason punished? Explain what is meant by this phrase found in the Constitution: "No attainder of treason shall work corruption of blood." Do you think the time has come for re-defining the term "treason"?

In its issue of May 26, 1920, The Outlook spoke of Mr. Debs as a traitor. In this issue it calls him a fanatic. Is The Outlook right? Was William Lloyd Garrison a fanatic? Were John Brown, Mohammed, and Christ fanatics?

George Washington took up arms against his mother country. Do Washington, Benedict Arnold, Aaron Burr, and Eugene Debs belong to the class known as traitors? Do you think all of them were? Should the circumstances under which a person commits treason have any bearing upon the question whether he should be called a traitor?

The Outlook says that "Mr. Debs was convicted by a jury of his peers." What does this mean? Is conviction by one's peers an essential American principle?

The Supreme Court and Prohibition

Give the substance of the Eighteenth Amendment and the Volstead Act. Explain how each became law.

Can you give reasons why the same person might be in favor of the Eighteenth Amendment but against the Volstead Act? Is such a position inconsistent?

The Outlook speaks of "the two points of the prohibition decision which are of the most sweeping importance." What are they? Why "of the most sweeping importance"?

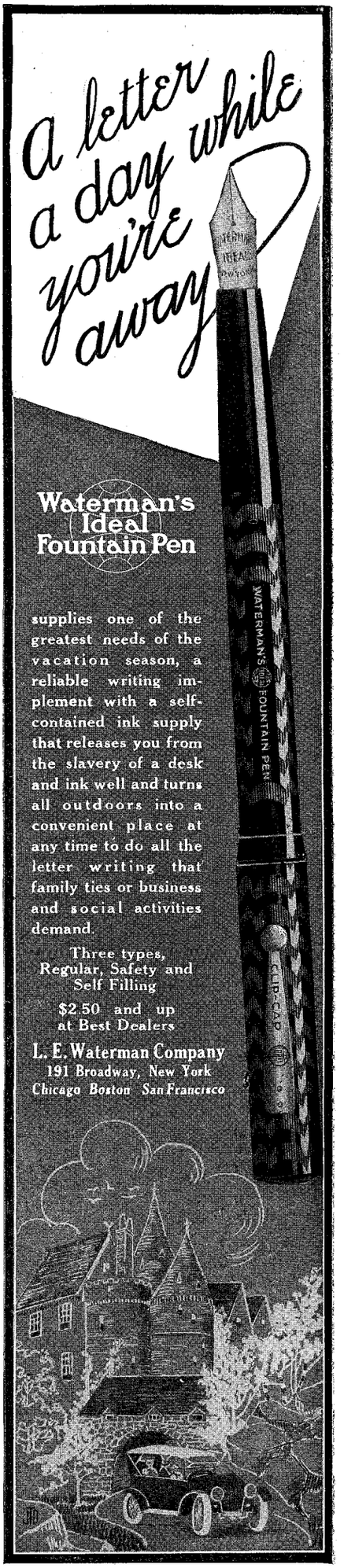
Is the sentiment of your community opposed to prohibition as now defined by Congress? Are you opposed to it? Explain your answer.

Make clear to those who may not understand why there is nothing more demoralizing than unenforced law. Can you give illustrations, either in this country or in any other country?

Do you consider the Supreme Court decision on prohibition fortunate or unfortunate for the present and the future interests of the people of the United States? In discussing this question should more consideration be given to those who advocate the use of alcoholic beverages or to the children of the present and the future generations of Americans?

You will find information about the Volstead Act, the Eighteenth Amendment, and recent liquor history in the invaluable volume entitled "The American Year Book: Record of the Year 1919" (D. Appleton & Co.). Have you read Charles Stelzle's book called "Why Prohibition?" (published by George H. Doran Co.)

[1] These questions and comments are designed not only for the use of current events classes and clubs, debating societies, teachers of history and English, and the like, but also for discussion in the home and for suggestion to any reader who desires to study current affairs as well as to read about them. —THE EDITORS.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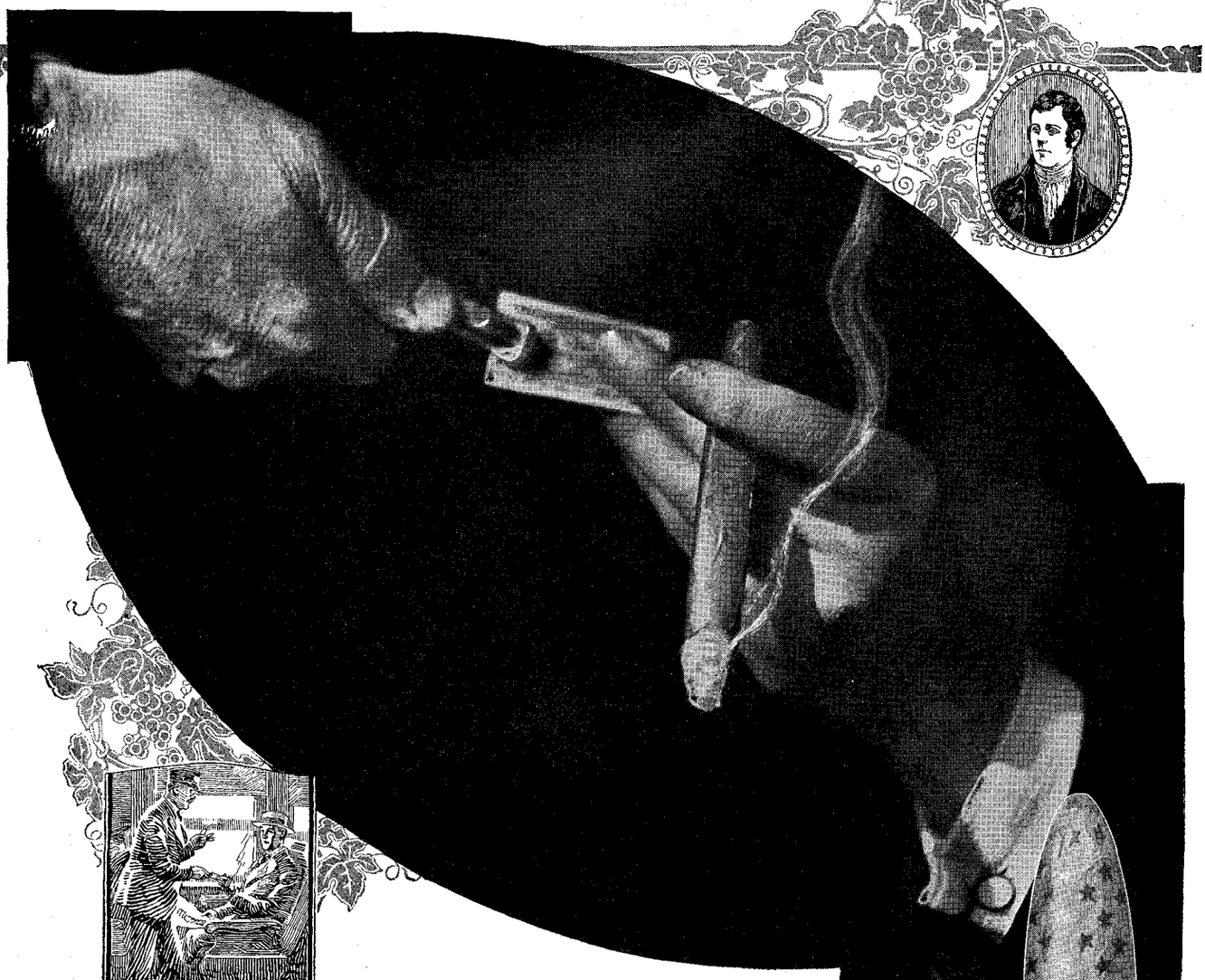

En Route with Robt. Burns

AS the conductor works his way on down the aisle, a-punching tickets and inhaling the aroma of *full Havana filler,* he begins to think the whole "braw" clan of Robt. Burns is off for mountain, woods or seashore, as the case may be.

And he is right. More men are smoking Robt. Burns today than ever. Somehow, they find his fine Havana flavor mighty friendly.

Full Havana filler gives Robt. Burns fine flavor. Special curing gives that Havana rare mildness. His neutral Sumatra wrapper *helps* that mildness.

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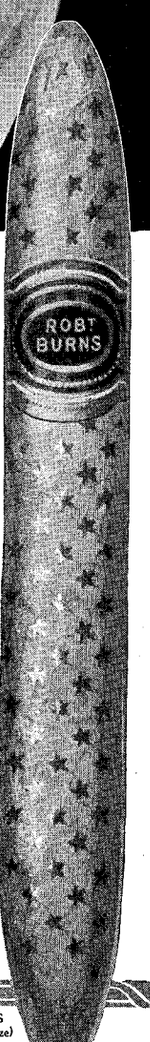

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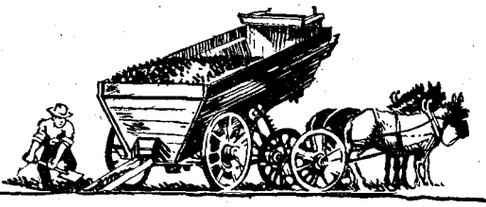

Making a ton of coal do the work of two

Engineers for years now have coaxed, petted and fought coal, to make it give up its valuable energy—heat power.

It is a tantalizing problem because there is enough energy in a pound of good coal to lift up a ton weight a little over a mile.

Fire your cellar furnace as carefully as you will. Sift ashes and wet the coal. Try every means you know to get the most heat out of it. Still your best record will be beaten two to one by the central station in your town.

One of our biggest of public servants, the central station, exists purely in its ability to sell coal to you—in the shape of electricity—at a few cents a horse-power.

They have been forced by necessity to burn coal economically, because their slim profit must come from the narrow margin between the cost of coal and the selling price of current which is regulated by public commission.

And the record of their success is inspiring.

When one also considers the millions they have had to spend to achieve this position as the world's most economical coal users, their frugality becomes commendable.

If fuel conservation was practiced in every business as it is in Electric Light and Power Companies, the layman's dollar would go further than it does today.

Published in the interest of Electrical Development by an Institution that will be helped by whatever helps the Industry.

Western Electric Company

No. 2. *In Florida as in Oregon, in Maine and in Texas, Western Electric serves in every branch of electrical achievement—from washing machines to telephones, from power and lighting outfits to electrical equipment for railroads.*

THE FIFTEENTH BACH FESTIVAL

SPECIAL CORRESPONDENCE OF THE OUTLOOK

A combination of circumstances united to make the fifteenth festival of the Bach Choir, under the leadership of Dr. J. Fred Wolle, one of the most remarkable in the line of noteworthy successes that it has achieved at Bethlehem. The brilliant spring weather, the beautiful setting of the great Gothic church among the trees at the foot of South Mountain, the distinguished company gathered from all over the country (more cosmopolitan this year than ever), the better accord between the Choir and the members of the Philadelphia Orchestra due to the fact that for the first time they had had adequate rehearsals together, the spirited work of the soloists, and the splendid enthusiasm of the chorus, which maintained itself unflaggingly to the end in spite of the heavy demands—all these entered into making the performance unique and marvelous. Never before has the demand for seats been so great, and while hundreds stood through the two sessions of Saturday, hundreds more were turned away.

The first day's offerings included three cantatas and a motet, with the Suite in B Minor and the Second Brändenburg Concerto by the orchestra. The motet "Sing Ye Unto the Lord a New-Made Song" was sung unaccompanied. The composition was extremely difficult and involved, and the Choir had in it a medium for displaying its capabilities. One marveled that so large a group of people were willing to devote a long winter to the arduous toil necessary to secure the perfection which was there displayed. No body of professional singers could do as well as these who sing because they love it. The same perfection of achievement was displayed in the towering choruses of the Mass in B Minor on the second day, that most difficult and complex choral work in all the realm of the world's music. One thought of Schiller's words as he listened to the softer numbers:

> He hears the sound as of sweetest flutes,
> Or the voices of angels in paradise,

while the fortissimo passages were almost overwhelming.

The thing which Dr. Wolle has accomplished with this Choir astonishes the imagination. In a time whose musical tastes are poisoned with the toxins of jazz he has made living and vital the lofty art of Bach. He has taken a people who were content with music made ready for the turning of a switch and persuaded them to the toil of a long winter's rehearsals that they may themselves produce the divine harmonies. In steel kings and shop-girls, in men and women of all sorts up and down the valley—for the personnel of the Choir comes not alone from Bethlehem—he has kindled his own fire so that the vast and intricate works of the great *Kapellmeister* glow for them in all their beauty. In the midst of a world where the gods of the market-place seem to be supreme these worship at another shrine. They may and do work all day in the world of exterior activity, but at night the choruses and chorales, with their messages of eternal things, possess them. That he has been able to do this is because long ago he surrendered himself to the one thing, because he made Bach his solitary passion. For no man can compel until he is himself compelled.

WILLIAM E. BROOKS.

Allentown, Pennsylvania.

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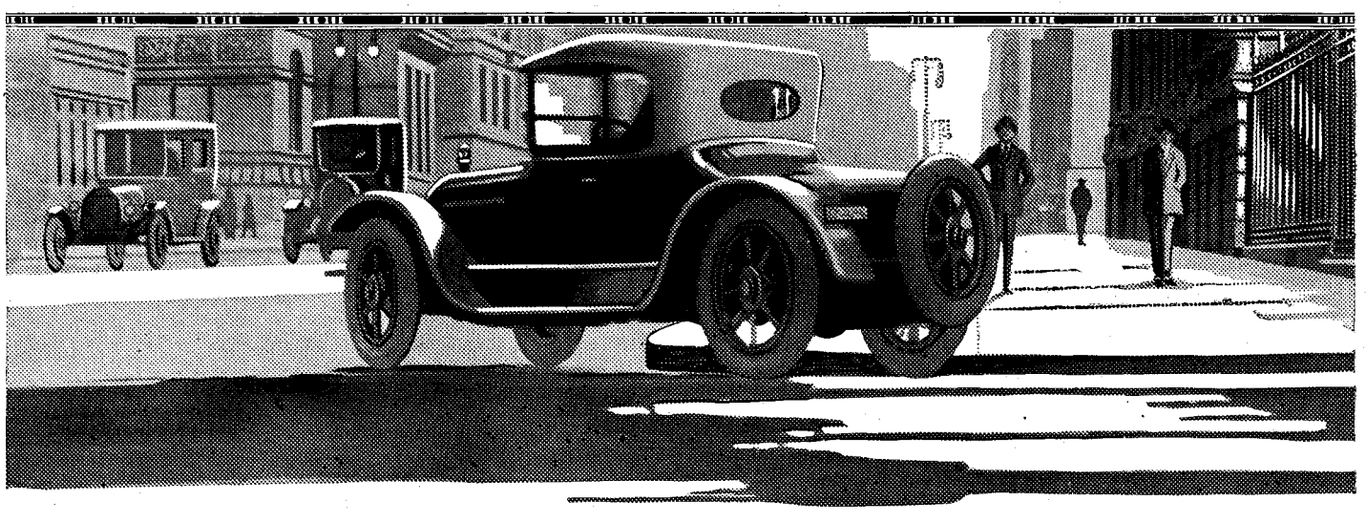
Five Million More Tires than last year
How much More Tire Economy



The driver of the car in the foreground probably does not realize that by rounding the corner too quickly he may be taking as much as a thousand miles out of his rear tires.

A great deal of tire trouble can be avoided by slowing down to a reasonable speed in negotiating corners.

IT IS interesting to watch a car owner gradually becoming conscious of his tires. If his first tires don't give him what he has been led to expect, you will see him going back to the dealer for an allowance.

Finally he reaches the point where he prefers to shoulder his losses himself rather than argue the matter out with the dealer.

Meet him a year later and you will probably find him with two or three different makes of tires on his car.

* * *

There is less conviction in the minds of motorists about tires today than about any other subject connected with motoring.

Despite all the claims, all the allowances, all the selling talks that are presented for the motorist's consideration, he goes along in his own way, seeking the tire that will give him the greatest economy.

Often you see him running foul of the irresponsible dealer.

But sooner or later he finds out that claims and allowances and selling talks can never take the place of performance.

* * *

More and more motorists are coming to realize that the only way to tire economy is through *better tires*. Avoiding the dealer whose idea of business is merely to fill the eye or to supply a market and going direct to the *merchant who deals in quality*.

Never has the United States Rubber Company's policy of *quality first* been more thoroughly justified or widely appreciated than it is today.

Discounting, as it does, every temptation to force production in favor of a highly specialized, wholly standardized product.

* * *

Even when the production of U. S. Tires has reached two or three times its present figure, the test will still be not how many tires — but *how good*.

United States Tires
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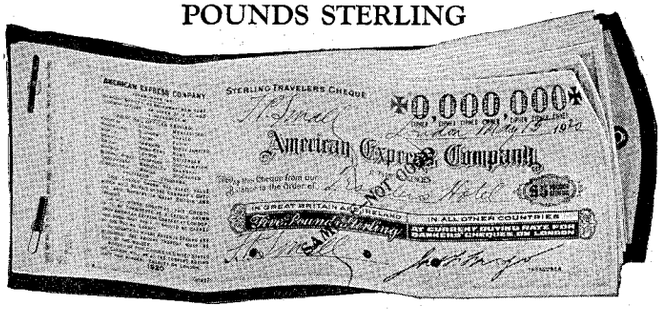

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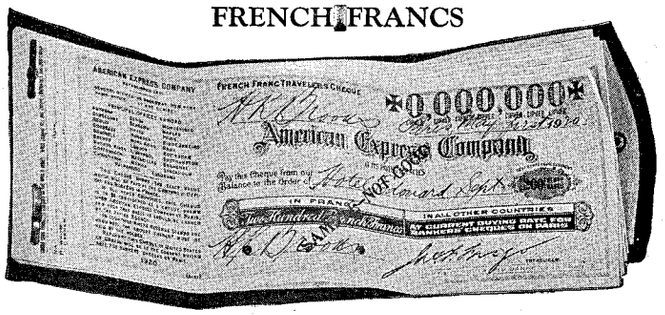

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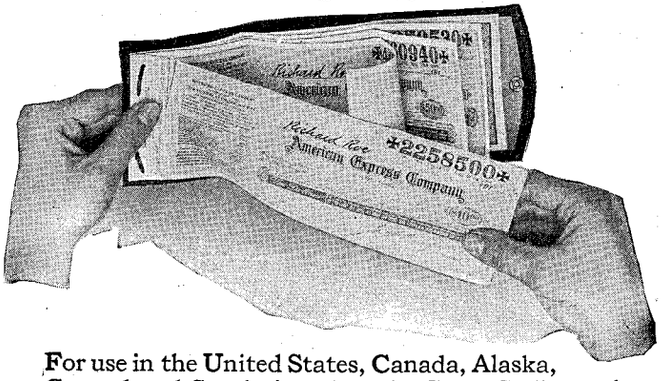

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A TRIBUTE TO ROOSEVELT

The Roosevelt Memorial Association has received many tributes to the memory of Theodore Roosevelt. One of the sincerest and tenderest of these tributes Mr. Hagedorn, Secretary of the Association, has been good enough to lend us for publication in The Outlook. The tribute was the work of a Danish immigrant, now a successful landscape gardener in Oregon. His letter of explanation which he sent to Mr. Hagedorn and his tribute are printed below.—THE EDITORS.

Mr. Hagedorn, Jr.,
New York City:

Dear Sir—These verses were written by me out in the sand-hill country at the time Roosevelt left the White House and was getting ready for his African trip.

While driving through the country one morning, I was thinking about Roosevelt as a lover of nature rather than as a great patriot, politician, and scientist. He had loved this West, the West of the broad expanse. He had used his influence in the movement, then starting, to conserve what should be conserved and reforest some of the barren plains and hills. Just as I drove up over a hill and saw this young plantation of pines, a bobwhite sang out his call, a call that rings wonderfully clear in the sand-hills, and I imagined that he said "Roo-sevélt."

The bobwhite pronounces Roosevelt's name in three syllables, the true Hollandish pronunciation of the name: primary accent on the last, secondary on the first, and a slight connecting drawling accent on the middle.

The farmers of New England and the Middle West will tell you that the meadow-lark perches on a fence-post in the spring when the farmers are sowing the grain, and sings and teases them. The words of his song are supposed to be these: "You've sówed your whéat too soón." "Give thanks to Roosevelt" goes well to the lark's melody.

The word *coryphées* I take in the modern, not in the classical sense. When the *prima ballerina* dances a *divertissement*, she is often flanked and backed by a number of *coryphées* in order to give background and body to the dance. A thrifty pine, larger than the rest, and standing in the foreground, gave me the ballet idea. The ballet idea in this instance is a pretty one. Don't you think so? It makes a sort of an operetta—a sand-hill operetta—out of it.

Roosevelt's name was undoubtedly originally Rose-in-felt (rose in field), hence the field rose has a right to search her pedigree and establish a relationship.

The yucca, with its long roots, holds the sand, and is therefore often found on the edge of a blowout.

I am in a hurry. I am going out on a new job this morning. I am a landscape gardener, not a poet.

Pardon the scrawl and spelling of a Western landscape gardener. I was born and brought up in Slesvig, Denmark, and did not come here until I was twenty.

Roosevelt was always thoughtful and kind to us Americans of foreign birth, so if I could lay a bird and flower song at the foot of his memory as a simple tribute of love and respect it would be the greatest triumph of my life.

JENS A. ANDERSEN.

Portland, Oregon.

BIRD MEMORIAL TO ROOSEVELT[1]

With dreamy steps I roamed about,
And strolled upon a Western hill,

[1] The choruses are written in the measures of the quail and meadow-lark. J. A. A.

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When from a yucca-edged blowout
I heard a bird note clear and shrill.
Thought I, what can the reason be,
The saddest of the sand-hill brood,
The peevish, caviling killdee,
Is calling thus in joyous mood?

Thought I, no bird can brooding be
While March winds sweep the barren West,
And yet that bird is calling me
As if to coax me from her nest.
With trip and hop, with skip and limp,
With trailing wing she led the pace,
And thus that wheedling, winged imp
Beguiled me to a higher place.

"Pee wee! Pee wee!"
Piped the killdee;
She tripped and hopped,
And skipped and flopped;
She walked in ring,
And trailed a wing,
And called with glee,
Come see! Come see!

And there—a grove that promised shade,
And promised timber for the mills,
Lay like some fairy everglade
Afloat upon the tawny hills!
Its thousand dew-bediamond pines
Like plumed, sylvan *coryphées*,
In swaying, courtesying lines,
Danced gently in the morning breeze.

Aha!—mirage, my winged sprite,
Fata Morgana's limnery!
But soon a quail, a brave bobwhite,
Spoke up and disillusioned me:
"You hear we've changed our saying trite,
Roosevelt, he gave us every tree;
We quails no longer sing 'Bobwhite;'
To whom 'tis due let honor be."

"Roosevelt! Roosevelt!
He's all right!
Roosevelt's delight!
Delights! Bobwhite!
He's all right!"

The meadow-lark will change his chant,
That old familiar teasing tune,
Which tells the farmers when they plant
That they have sowed their wheat too soon.
Now when on tufted top he swings,
And warbles forth his lively lay,
He'll lift with joy his grateful wings,
And this is what he'll sing and say:

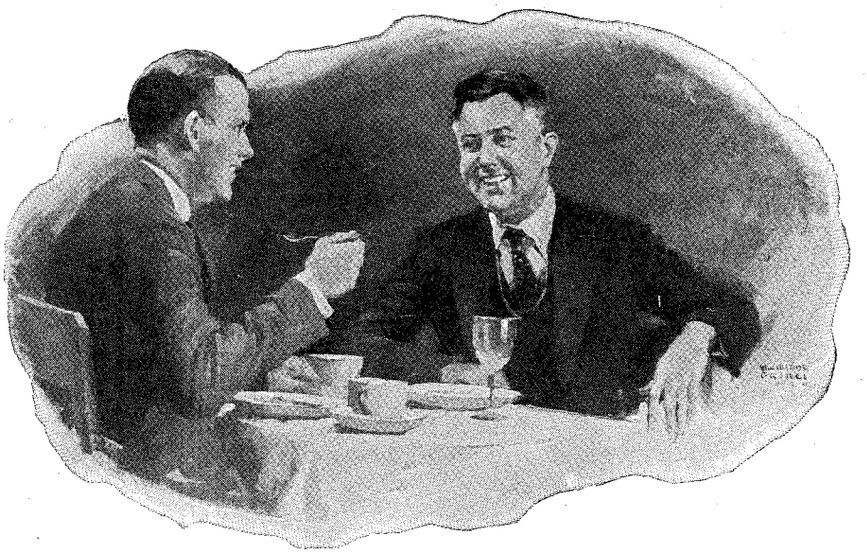
"Give thanks to Roosevelt!
Roosevelt!
Give thanks to Roosevelt!
Roosevelt!
Give thanks to Roosevelt!"

The native flowers, hard to please,
Would frown, and call him tulip-Dutch;
But since they bloom in sheltered leas,
They see the West has need of such.
The field rose spent a summer's life,
Unraveling her pedigree
'Way back to Adam's second wife,
And now she's proud as proud can be.

The raven says, our friend will roam
The jungles of a foreign zone;
But we will sing him welcome home,
For we now claim him for our own.
The fragrant rose will guard the name
Of our beloved President.
We Western birds will sing his fame,
The pine will be his monument.

"Give thanks to Roosevelt!
Roosevelt's delight!
Delights! The lark!
Delights! Bobwhite!
Give thanks to Roosevelt!"

J. A. ANDERSEN.



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Shows the way to whiter teeth

All statements approved by high dental authorities

This test requires four minutes daily for ten days. To millions it has brought a new era in teeth cleaning.

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Teeth are clouded by a film. By a viscous, ever-present film. You can feel it with your tongue. Modern research has traced most tooth troubles to it.

Film clings to teeth, enters crevices and stays. If not removed it hardens. The ordinary tooth paste does not dissolve it, so much escapes the tooth brush. Thus well-brushed teeth by millions discolor and decay.

It is the film-coat that discolors, not the teeth. Film is the basis of tartar. It holds food substance which ferments and forms acid. It holds the acid in contact with the teeth to cause decay.

Millions of germs breed in it. They, with tartar, are the chief cause of pyorrhea.

The new method

A dental cleaning removes the film-coat, but that is periodic. The need was for a daily film combatant, and science long has sought it. The way has now been found. Able authorities have proved its efficiency. And now leading dentists everywhere are urging its adoption.

An ideal tooth paste has been created to meet all modern requirements. The name is Pepsodent. And this new film combatant is embodied in it.

A quick convincing test

We now supply to thousands daily, a quick, convincing test. And we urge every home to make it.

Pepsodent is based on pepsin, the digestant of albumin. The film is albuminous matter. The object of Pepsodent is to dissolve it, then to day by day combat it.

But Pepsin must be activated, and the usual agent is an acid harmful to the teeth. So this method long seemed barred. Science, however, has discovered a harmless activating method, so active pepsin can be daily used on film.

Send the coupon for a 10-Day Tube. Note how clean the teeth feel after using. Mark the absence of the viscous film. See how teeth whiten as the film-coat disappears.

Compare your teeth now with your teeth in ten days. Then decide for yourself the way to beauty and to better protection. This test is most important. Cut out the coupon so you won't forget.

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The New-Day Dentifrice

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JAPANESE LEADERS IN AMERICAN TRADE

The Japanese firms whose advertisements are found in this issue of The Outlook are leading participants in that trade between Japan and the United States the growth of which is one of the most conspicuous phenomena in world commerce to-day. In the five years from 1914 to 1918, inclusive, Japanese exports to America increased threefold, while Japanese imports from America increased fivefold. And, as is said by Mr. Junnosuke Inouye, Governor of the Bank of Japan, "there is a prospect for a greater expansion both in imports and exports."

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Limited

Established 1912

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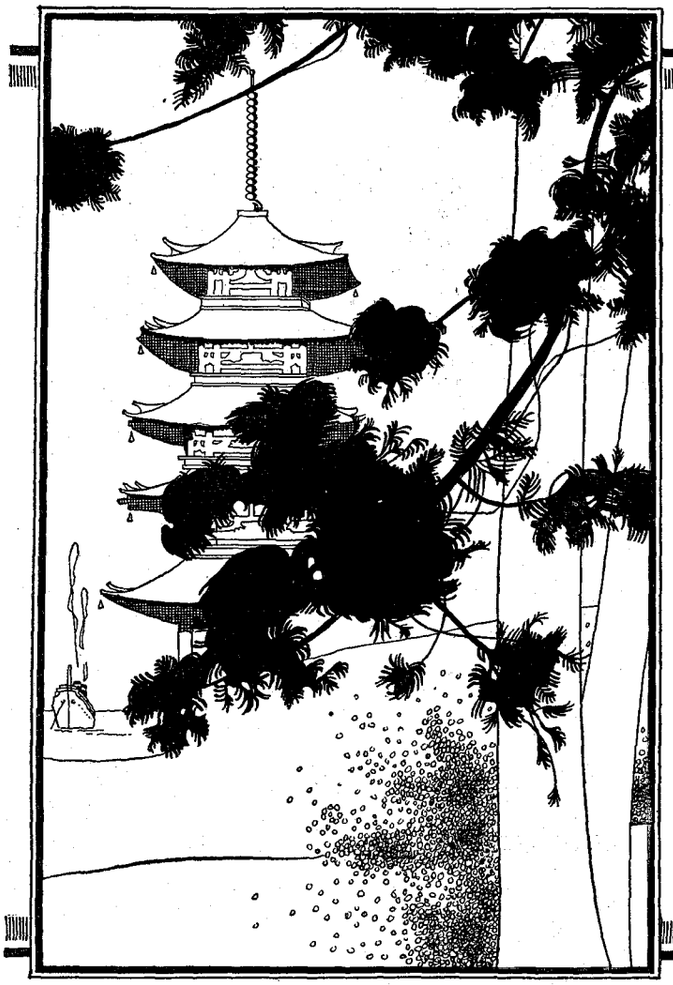

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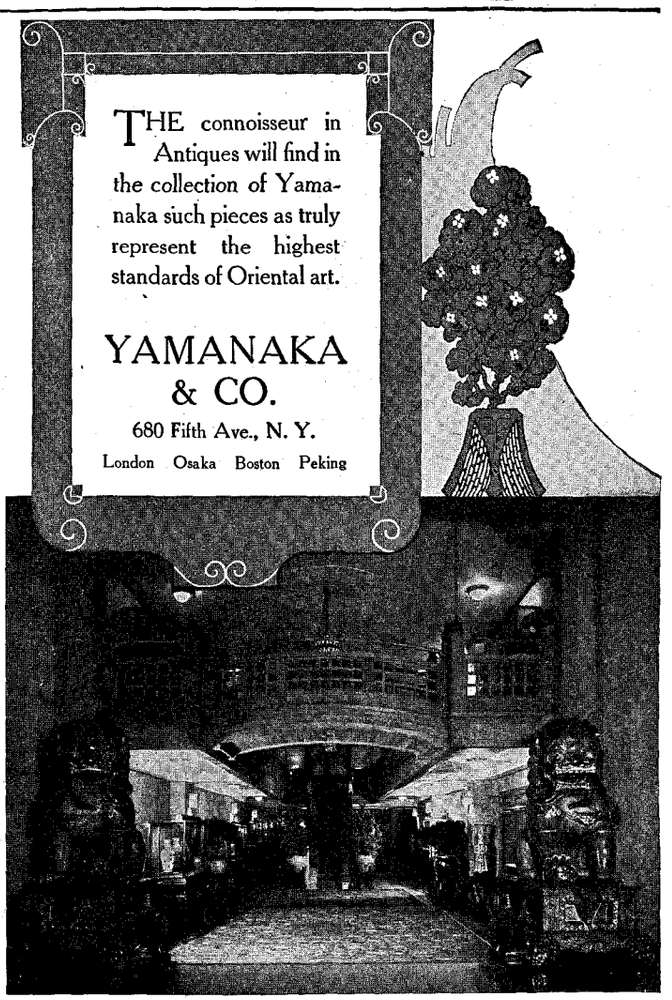

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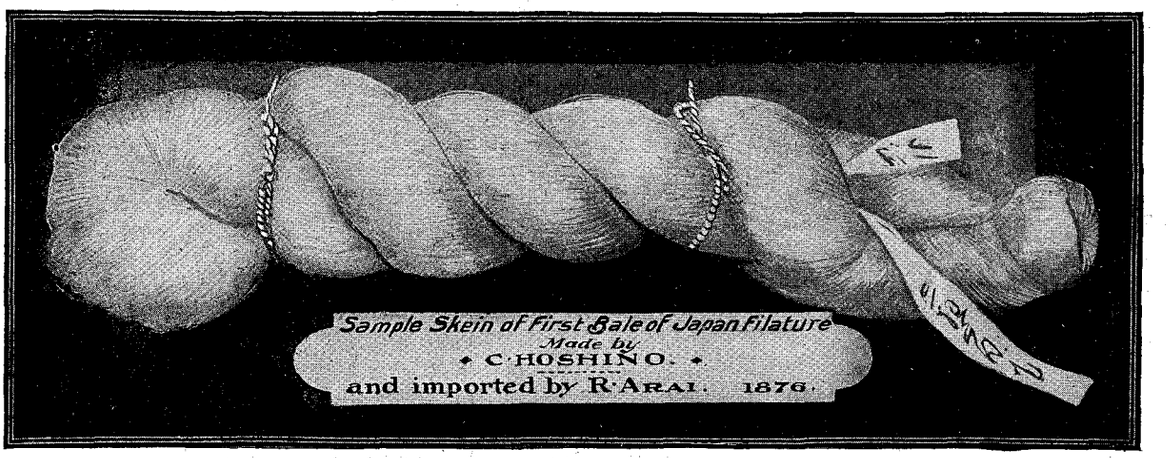

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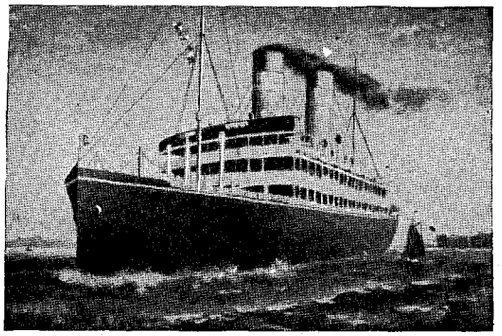

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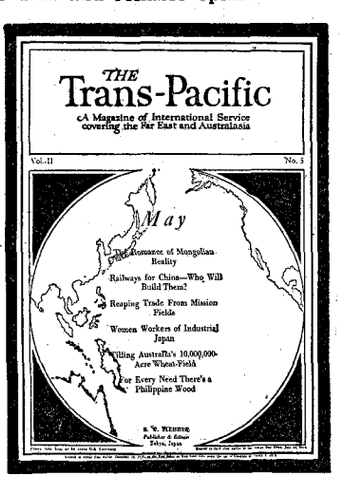
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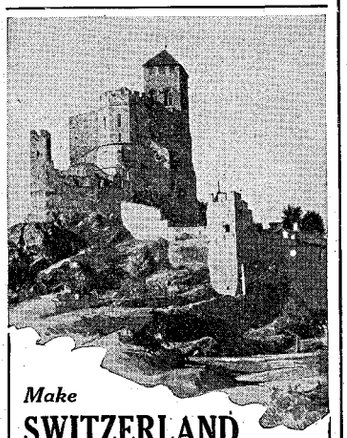

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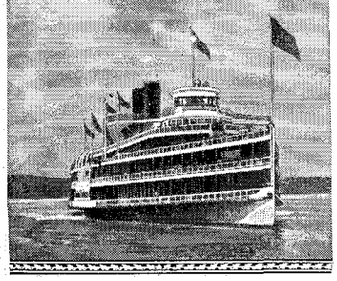

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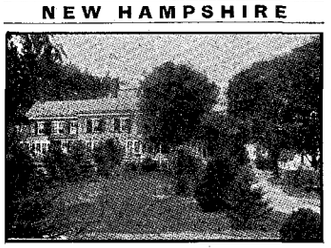

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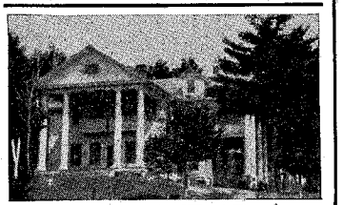

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AWAKE AT NIGHT IN THE COUNTRY

BY MARGARET A. BARTLETT

To lie awake at night in the city is to be tortured by the nerve-racking sounds of human life, far removed from its natural environment; to lie awake at night in the country is to be soothed and comforted by nature's very presence.

A light wind stirs the drapery by my window, parts it, and lets in a rush of cool air. Though flower-time has not yet come, the air is sweet—sweet with the damp odor of growing grass and budding twigs and of the earth itself. Drowsily I inhale deep breaths. Can it be possible that no flowers have added their perfume to it? I try to think. The season is late. The lilacs are a month behind; there are as yet no fruit-tree blooms. But there are dandelions, I remember. The yard, the fields, have been yellow with them. One dandelion would scatter but little fragrance; but would not a thousand—a million, perhaps—sweeten the air? I decide that they would and that it was partly their odor which made the breeze so sweet to breathe.

The house is quiet enough for one to hear a cat's footfall on a padded carpet, yet through the open window comes a never-interrupted sound. It is the nightly chorus of frogs singing in the marshy spot in the pasture, a quarter of a mile away. With little effort you can make out the voices of different members of the chorus, and be conscious when one particular frog stops to rest a moment or two, and conscious likewise when he again takes up the refrain.

But suddenly there comes a startled cry from across the road. "What is the trouble?" you think; "what can have happened?" For a killdee, startled from its sleeping-place on the ground by an unsuspecting horse or cow, runs along the ground, uttering its oft-repeated cry of "Dee-dee! Dee-dee! Dee-dee-di-di-di-di-dee-dee!" Of course I can neither see nor hear it run, but I know it must be running, as it never utters that sound while in flight.

Again all is quiet save the peeping frogs. I lie "listening to the stillness," when close to my window sounds the "wolla, wolla, wolla" of a mourning dove. A moment later the sound is repeated a little to one side; the mate has answered. It is an eerie sound, this noise the mourning dove makes at night. During the day one hears oft repeated the sweet, mournful "coo-ah-coo-coo-coo" of the birds answering each other from near-by trees, and oftentimes sees the mated birds sitting side by side on some tree branch, telephone wire, or barn ridgepole. But as darkness falls the cooing is heard no more, neither is the bird, in its protective gray coloring, seen. But from the branches of the tree above you or from the black canopy of heaven itself comes that unearthly, hollow-sounding "wolla, wolla, wolla!"

I had thought myself to be the only one startled by the doves. But was I wrong? Were others, too, aroused? If the doves had not aroused them, why was it, then, that in the darkness of midnight the low, silvery voice of a yellow warbler rang out, followed immediately afterward by the clear whistled notes of a meadow-lark—our meadow-lark, I knew, for such we term the one lark in our vicinity whose song we can readily interpret. "Tweedle-dee-meadow-pontiane!" The clear notes rang out as distinctly as ever they had in mid-

To Readers of The Outlook

The Outlook is anxious to secure for republication the most representative cartoons. We want the cartoons which appeal to our readers as vital expressions of popular movements and public opinion. Won't you help us in our effort to secure such cartoons by cutting out the strongest drawings of cartoonists in your local papers and pasting one of the attached coupons on the back of each clipping. Then send your selection to the Cartoon Editor of The Outlook.

The Outlook is equally anxious to secure unusual news photographs; photographs which cannot be secured from the commercial photographers. If you have any photographs of local objects or events which appeal to you as of more than local interest, we hope you, as a friend and reader of The Outlook, will send them along to the Photograph Editor of The Outlook. Fill out and attach a coupon to the back of each photograph you desire to submit.

As an experiment we propose publishing these photograph and cartoon coupons in successive issues of The Outlook for a period of some weeks. No cartoons or photographs will be considered which are sent to us otherwise than in accordance with this notice. We are forced to make this a rigid rule as only by this method can we assure to our readers and friends that their photographs will be properly cared for and their cartoons given attention in the order of their arrival. We will pay for such cartoons and photographs as we use in accordance with the agreements printed on the coupons.

THE EDITORS OF THE OUTLOOK.
381 Fourth Ave., New York City

To the Cartoon Editor of The Outlook:

The attached cartoon is clipped from the ..... of the following date..... If it is the first clipping of this cartoon to reach The Outlook and is considered worthy of republication, I will accept One Dollar as payment in full for my service in bringing this cartoon to the attention of The Outlook. I agree that if it does not meet the above conditions this cartoon will not be returned nor will its receipt be acknowledged.

Name.....

Address.....

To the Photograph Editor of The Outlook:

The attached photograph is the property of the undersigned and is submitted for publication in The Outlook. Postage is enclosed for its return if unavailable. It is my understanding that The Outlook agrees to pay $3 for this photograph if reproduced as a half-page cut, or smaller, and $5 if reproduced in larger size than a half page. Enclosed herewith is a brief account of the object or event depicted in the attached photograph, which The Outlook is at liberty to use as it sees fit. My name and address are as follows:

Name.....

Address.....

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AWAKE AT NIGHT IN THE COUNTRY
(*Continued*)

day, and they came from high up in the air, as always they do. The bird, without a question of a doubt, was perched on the topmost branch of a tree close at hand.

Occasionally there came subdued twitters from the trees near the window. Nerves relaxed. Sleep stole over me. The hour or more of wakefulness, which in town or city would have resulted badly the next day, had in the country but brought peace and rest and relaxation to a too-tired mind and body.

TWO QUESTIONS COMPLETELY ANSWERED

I notice in the issue of The Outlook of April 28, 1920, a query as to why certain models exhibited at the National Marine Exposition at the Grand Central Palace in New York should have been prepared by the Army engineers and why the War Department felt it a justifiable expenditure of public money to have these models built. I take pleasure in replying to both these queries.

For reasons which it is not necessary to go into at this time, the execution of the work of river and harbor improvement undertaken by the United States Government has from its inception been administered by the Corps of Engineers of the Army. Incidentally, in the execution of this work the engineer officers of the Army have been given a practice in their profession which was most valuable in preparing them to meet with success the great engineering tasks arising when our country entered the World War.

Part of the models were made about twenty years ago for the instruction of the student officers of the Corps of Engineers in their course in civil engineering at the Engineer School. At the time of the Panama-Pacific Exposition Congress made a specific appropriation for the preparation of its exhibit at this Exposition, and a certain amount of this appropriation was allotted to the Engineer Department for its exhibits. These models were approved as part of the War Department exhibit by the board that passed upon the exhibits, and money was allotted from the specific appropriation for preparing these models for exhibit at that Exposition. They were gone over, added to for the purpose of bringing them up to date, and elaborated into the form in which they were recently exhibited. Since that time they have been loaned as occasion arose to other expositions in the United States.

It is very frequently asked why it is necessary to continue making appropriations for enlarging and deepening channels of harbors. The answer is, of course, the increase in size of the vessels using the harbors and the growth of their commerce, and you very correctly state: "This group of models illustrates the development in transatlantic navigation better than could any words or description of the change which a little more than three-quarters of a century has wrought."

It is evident therefore that these models clearly pertain to the work of the Army engineers, that they have long served a useful purpose, and no question can arise as to the propriety of the expenditure incident to their preparation.

LANSING H. BEACH,
Major-General, Chief of Engineers.
Washington, D. C.

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Will you send even a small amount to help this splendid work in one of the important Negro schools of the South? Please make check payable to Okolona Industrial School, and mail it to Post Office Box No. 774, City Hall Station, New York City.

Write for more information and find out what a wonderful opportunity and privilege is yours to help the Negro help himself.

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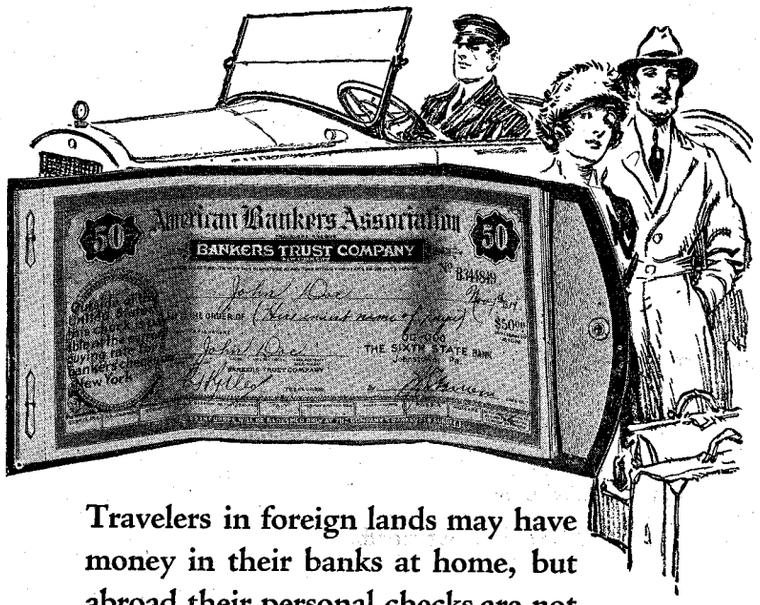

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BY THE WAY

"What is the King of England's family name. I have looked in vain for this information in the cyclopædias. Can you name any authorities on this subject?" a subscriber asks.

A book called "The Private Life of King Edward VII," by "a Member of the Royal Household," says:

> It is a popular error to suppose that the surname of the Prince of Wales is Guelph because that is the family name of the House of Brunswick, from which our present Sovereign is descended. When the Queen [Victoria] married, she by the laws of the land changed her name, as do the humblest of her subjects. The Prince Consort, who came from the House of Saxony, bore the surname of Wettin, and the Queen by marriage with him took that name. The Prince of Wales, therefore, and his children, though Guelph by descent, are really Wettin by name.

This surname, however, seems to have been changed by royal decree of July 17, 1917. A proclamation of that date reads:

> Our house and family shall be styled and known as the House and Family of Windsor, and all descendants in the male line of our grandmother, Queen Victoria, who are the subjects of these realms, other than the female descendants who may marry or have married, shall bear the said name of Windsor.

The class statistics of colleges are always interesting and sometimes amusing. Columbia University's graduating class this year furnishes items that come under both classifications. The seniors voted against prohibition but declared their favorite drink to be water; one man announced himself an atheist and fifty-eight declared themselves to be Hebrews in faith, but no Socialist or Bolshevik was found; dancing was voted the favorite indoor sport and tennis and football were ahead of baseball as outdoor sports. Samuel Weinstein was the name of the most popular man, "the most likely to succeed and the most modest of his classmates;" Healy was the name of "the most typical Columbia man;" Schwartz was the wittiest, and Owens the "cutest," whatever that may mean.

A "Safety first" circular issued by the Chicago and Northwestern Railway contains pictures which emphasize the point that people in automobiles, moving in the same general direction as an approaching train, will sometimes run onto a crossing without raising their side curtains, and that a party in a large car will continue in animated conversation, with faces turned away from a train that is dangerously near. Every locomotive engineman is exhorted to take the same precautions in regard to these forgetful people that he would if he knew that his own wife or children occupied the endangered automobile.

Readers are familiar with the "situations wanted" advertisements by domestic help who specify that only clients with "two in family" are desired, that they must live in an apartment, have no children, send out the washing, etc. An advertisement by a man in a Havana paper, however, strikes a fresh note—probably through unfamiliarity with the English language. It reads:

> American 24 desires change position; familiar with general office work and have good references; hard work no object, $140 to start, M. M. M. Havana Post.

The subscriber who forwards this advertisement adds: "I think the young man meant that he had no objection to hard

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work, but he was unhappy in his method of expressing it."

Many daily newspapers publish a column of obituary notices called "In Memoriam," in which tributes are paid to the departed. A certain Southern newspaper occasionally prints similar tributes under the head "A Card of Thanks." One of these, pathetic in its illiteracy yet evidently coming from the heart, reads as follows. It refers to the accidental death of a young colored man:

> We wish to thank our many friends for their many courtisies extended us during our sad and disasterous incident, taking from us our most beloved son Barney Madden. This debt that he has paid sooner or later we all must must pay that we are fully cogniant of. May our lives be free from sarcasity care and anxiety. May charms of variety fall to our share.

A man who was continually losing his collar button while dressing complained to his wife about it, according to a Western paper. With an ingenuity born of the use of hairpins she told him to hold his collar button in his mouth and he wouldn't lose it. This worked for several days, when one morning she was startled by an unusual commotion. "What's the matter?" asked the wife anxiously. "I've swallowed the collar button," gasped the man. "Well," responded his better half, "for once in your life you know where it is."

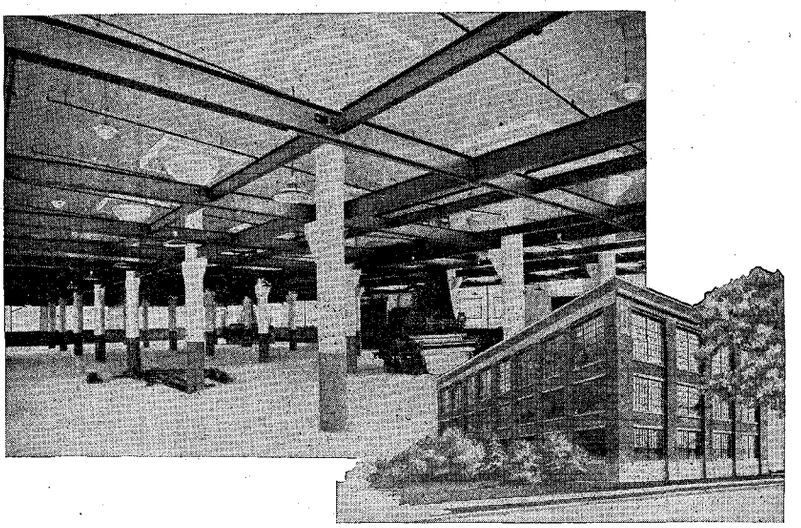
Burges Johnson, in "Harper's Magazine," expresses the feelings of many readers about the perplexities of English grammar:

> When I was four—or maybe three—
> I lisped about the Predicate,
> And made Subjunctives bend the knee
> In passive tense ere I was eight;
> I viewed, unmoved, the bones of speech
> And had a horrid name for each.
>
> I never even turned a hair
> When angry Surds the echoes woke;
> I'd track a Gerund to its lair
> And parse it at a single stroke;
> Nor hesitate at raising ructions
> With Participial Constructions.
>
> And now I'm old. I shy at Verbs.
> When Adverbs rise I give them room.
> A Pronoun all my joyance curbs—
> I can't remember which is whom.
> Poor I, who once could shake my fists
> At First and Second Aorists!

To get a drink in the Southwest, says a writer in "Popular Mechanics," a man has but to sally up to one of the fences that separate the United States and Mexico. The American passes a piece of money through the fence and says, "*Agua fuego, vino blanca,*" or whatever brand of thirst-quencher suits his fancy. The Mexican produces the desired bottle, holds it close to the fence, and hands the American a straw. "The rules of the game are," it is reported, "that the American exhales before going into action, then shuts his eyes and sucks up as much nectar as he is able to swallow without taking another breath."

Among the "131 things" that have made one of the largest American corporations expand "from one small room to a factory using twenty-one modern buildings," are these, as quoted from a published list:

One head; Say "We;" Employ experts; Praise for others; A school for salesmen; Verbal orders don't go; All purchases made for cash; Encourage visitors to our plant; Prizes to employees for suggestions; "Good enough" is not good enough for us; Profits kept in the business; Not satisfied with past achievements.



Expansion—without confusion

BUILDING WITH FORESIGHT

With looms operating 100% capacity, the Scranton Lace Company, Scranton, Pa., were unable to meet the demand for their lace curtains and bed spreads. A new addition was decided upon.

In less than four months the re-inforced concrete, brick-veneer building illustrated above was ready for occupancy. The first floor is devoted to warping, winding and slashing. Marquisette looms will be placed on the second floor.

The top floor is specially arranged for jacquard looms. Accurate weaving on a jacquard loom demands proper lighting above the frame work as well as at the working floor level. Tall windows admit an abundance of natural light. Artificial illumination has been provided with equal care.

LOCKWOOD, GREENE & CO. have assisted the Scranton Lace Company in solving their manufacturing problems in this plant. When expansion became necessary, our knowledge and experience were used to good advantage in designing an addition that operates smoothly.

When you need faster production in your plant, let us work with you in designing or rearranging buildings and equipment.

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ENGINEERS

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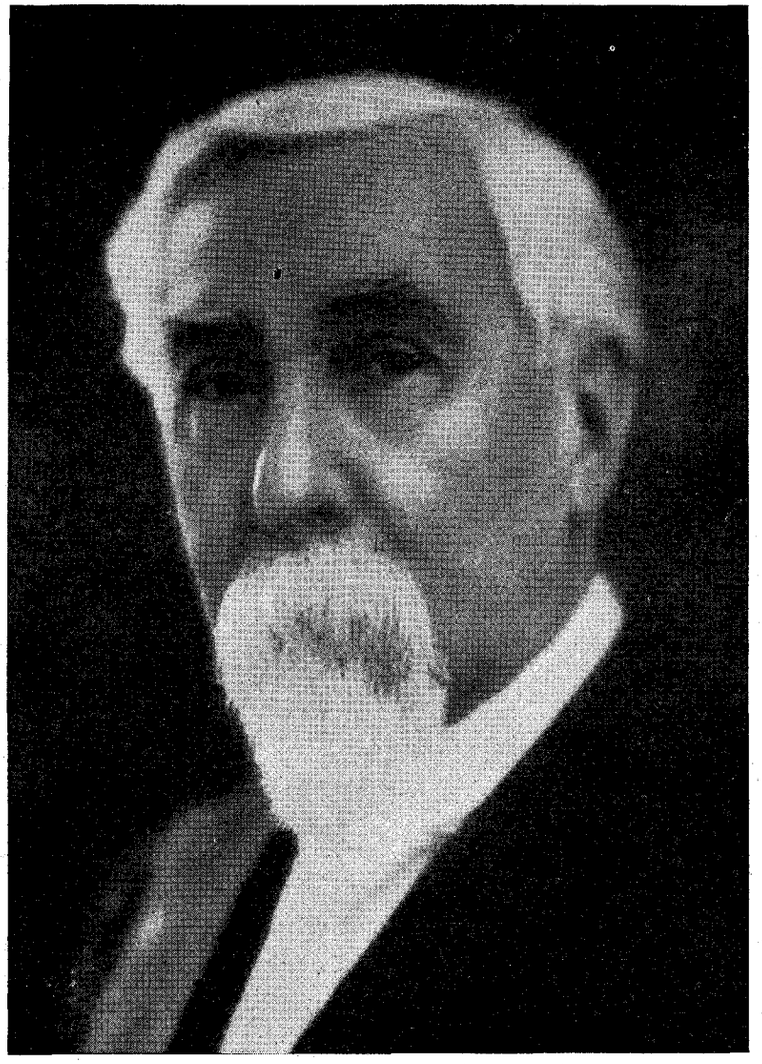

Henry M. Leland

President Lincoln Motor Company

A Builder of Motor Cars: a Moulder of Men: a Master of Craftsmanship: a General of Organization: a Man whose Standards, and Methods, and Ideals have been Models and Inspirations to the Industrial World

HENRY M. LELAND has been called the father of Detroit's motor car industry.

For more than thirty years he has been recognized as one of the World's master craftsmen, and as a leader in mechanical industry—with a record for doing things—and doing them better than they had been done before.

He is known as a man to whom achievement has been a source of greater satisfaction than has monetary gain.

Mr. Leland comes of rugged New England ancestry, and in New England his earlier life was spent.

There he left the imprints of his genius, and his skill, and though many years have passed, those imprints still remain—undimmed.

In the year 1890 he came from New England to Detroit, where for a number of years he engaged in the manufacture of the finer kinds of machinery and precision tools.

He was one of the pioneers in the manufacture of gasoline marine engines.

Eighteen years ago, Henry M. Leland with Wilfred C. Leland, and their associates, brought out an automobile—the first practical and enduring car made in large numbers.

That was followed in almost annual succession by cars embodying intrinsic betterments, greater comforts, greater conveniences and greater utilities. These in their turns became important factors in directing the trend of motor car development.

As an outstanding example of Leland foresight, courage and initiative, one has but to recall their pioneering of the electrical system of starting—lighting—ignition. And where can you find a car that has not followed that lead?

It has been not only a Leland policy but a Leland principle, never in their products to adopt a feature whose worth did not extend beyond its value as a "talking point."

They were Leland-built cars that were awarded the Dewar Trophy—the trophy awarded annually by the Automobile Club of Great Britain to the motor car demonstrating the greatest advance in the development of the industry. Leland built cars were the only American product ever to receive that wonderful and much-coveted tribute—and the only make of car thus honored twice.

Few places there are in the automotive world but where the Leland influence has permeated; few but where their codes and their methods have been models, and where their standards have been an ideal and an inspiration.

Always unselfish, access to their ways of doing was as an open book. Always have they given freely of their encouragement to the motor and other industries who sought their counsel.

Notwithstanding each car was a greater car than the car before, the Lelands seemed always to be inspired by an insatiable desire to achieve and to surpass.

The latter part of 1914 marked what was up to that time, the crowning achievement of their career.

It was then that the Lelands gave to the world the first eight-cylinder, V-type, high-speed, high-efficiency motored car. The effect and influence of this car upon the industry is too well known to call for comment here.

The elder Mr. Leland (Henry M.) insists that to the younger (Wilfred C.) is due the credit and the honor for the conception of that fine car.

July 1, 1917, the Lelands withdrew affiliation from the motor car industry, that they might engage in the production of Liberty Aircraft Motors for the Allied fighting forces.

Those who know the character of the men, know that something besides financial gain was responsible for their decision.

The epoch making history that followed, and the tremendous task involved, would require volumes to relate; but briefly:—

The Lincoln Motor Company was formed and on August 31, 1917, was awarded a contract to produce 6,000 Liberty motors; later this was increased to 17,000. And the Leland reputation for doing things in a big way—and doing them right—was the predominant consideration in making that award.

Fifty-two acres of land were acquired; an adequate plant was erected and equipped with thousands of specially designed machines and tools.

An organization, meantime, was assembled; its backbone was composed of men who had been associated with the Lelands from three to twenty years or more. They knew the character of their leaders and they were anxious to enlist under the Leland banner.

After one year's development and with 6,000 employees, the Lincoln Motor Company was producing at the rate of 50 motors a day.

Notwithstanding past accomplishments, the Lelands have long looked forward to even greater things. They have looked to the day when they might build a motor car that would be a more true expression of their own ideals—ideals to which the new conditions more completely lend themselves.

And now, that day has come.

For years, that ideal car has been taking form, and is about to materialize.

It is a car which, like the Lelands' past achievements, is destined to blaze new trails and to chart the course of fine car making.

LINCOLN MOTOR COMPANY
DETROIT, MICHIGAN

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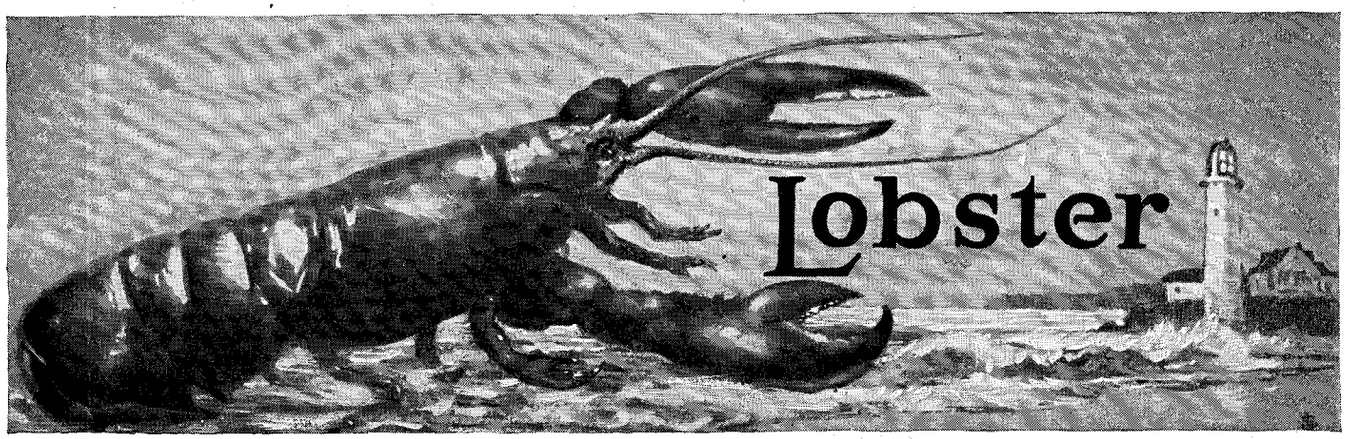


Right from the fishing boats to you
with all its just-from-the-sea deliciousness

All my people having been fish-folks, it's natural I should love the sea and its good things. I offer you the personal service of a fish specialist. I do not sell dealers. My service is direct to you. It must be satisfactory. My fixed determination is that the name Davis shall represent the highest possible standard of quality. *Your* satisfaction *first.* Then I want your trade.

Because so many folks write me every day that my lobster is the best they have ever eaten—and there certainly is nothing that comes from the sea as tasty an' satisfyin' as full-flavored lobster—and because my lobster can be had only direct from my new plant in Nova Scotia and not through dealers—I am giving folks who are not my steady customers the opportunity to try *our* kind, right on their own tables, and at my expense.

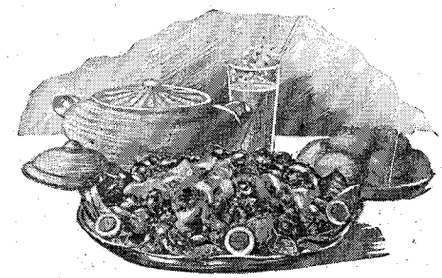
And I want to prove to them—at my expense—how easy, economical and satisfactory it is to trade with me, here at the seashore, direct.

No food—fish, flesh, or fowl—is more delicious than fresh tastin' lobster. My lobsters go to you direct from the lobster pots. I get them alive an' kickin'. I put them up so that the flavor lasts. My new plant at the waterside in Canada—*where the best lobsters in the world are caught*—is as sweet and clean as your own white-tiled kitchen. I send you only the choice meat—big, crispy, plump whole-claws and tail portions. You don't pay for shell, as in the fish market. You get only the best of the *meat*, just like the best white-meat of the chicken.

Consider the convenience of having the choicest lobster ready to serve at a moment's notice for *any* meal, hasty or planned ahead. There is no end to tasty lobster dishes. We suggest a few here. Our sea-food cook book gives recipes for many more. No food is handier, none more acceptable to family or guests, or more distinctive for dinner, lunch, supper or picnic, than lobster. With my lobster at hand you need never be in doubt as to what to have.

The *proof* of my lobster—like the pudding—that it is *different* from *ordinary* lobster—is in the *eating* thereof. So I send it—free of all shipping charges—for you to try.

Mail the coupon with your letterhead, business card or reference and then I'll ship you—all express charges prepaid east of Kansas—the choicest selection of my own catch and pick of deep-sea lobster—all meat and no shells. If it isn't the best you have ever eaten, I don't want you to pay for it. Mail the coupon—then try before you buy.



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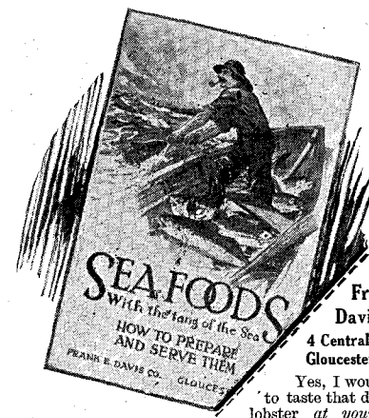

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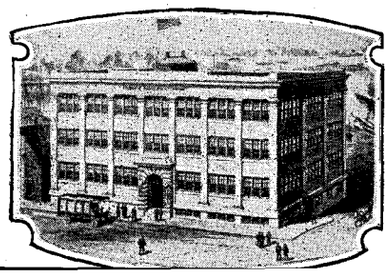
If you accept this offer in time I'll include, without charge, a full-sized can of my Lobster Sandwich Filling—the most delicious spread for crackers or bread. I want you to know its goodness.



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